

Defend 18 Sacramento
Syndicalism Prisoners;
Rush Funds, Protests!

WESTERN WORKER

For Workers', Farmers'
Government—Join
the Communist Party!

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.
[SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL]

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MOONEY WINS SUPREME COURT WRIT HEARING

Unemployed To Organize Fight On Roosevelt Relief Attack

WASH. CONGRESS OF JOBLESS TO LEAD STRUGGLE

WORKERS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REAL NEED OF JOBLESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Reports that Roosevelt will slash the 15 billion dollar program of expenditures to come before the next Congress, give all the more indication of the urgency of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, to be held here Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

Since revenues are already running more than a billion dollars behind expenditures and the impossibility of balancing the July 1, 1935 budget is more obvious, further efforts to shave down the already inadequate relief budget are inevitable. This in the face of admittedly increased unemployment.

The administration's claim to shortage of funds as an excuse for denying unemployment insurance and payment of the veterans' bonus, fails to explain why these necessary funds are not obtained by slapping heavy taxes on the wealthy capitalists. To date, under dictation from its Wall Street masters, the administration has considered no other source of revenue that does not throw the whole burden on the shoulders of the workers.

Only organized mass pressure of the workers can force the administration to provide adequate security and relief at the expense of the bosses.

The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, which will be composed of delegates from unions and working class organizations throughout the country, is called to unite all elements of the struggle for relief into a solid, unified movement with concrete demands and a program of action.

It is imperative that your organization be represented in this Congress. For additional details, address: The National Organizing Committee, National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, Herbert Benjamin, secretary, Room 436, 799 Broadway, New York City.

I.L.D. CONVENTION POSTPONED TO MEET NEW C.S. TRIAL DATE

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 11.—The Northern California Convention against the Criminal Syndicalism Law called by the International Labor Defense for Nov. 16 and 17 in this city has been postponed. Called to rally support for the eighteen workers facing frameups under charges of Criminal Syndicalism, the postponement of the trial until Nov. 26 has led to the decision of the I. L. D. to change the date of the convention to either Nov. 24 or Dec. 2. All northern California branches of the I. L. D. are sending delegates, and other organizations interested in the defense of working class prisoners have been urged to elect delegates.

Now as never before a mass wave of protest against such anti-labor legislation as the C. S. law is needed. The workers and sympathizers of labor in Sacramento have already shown the way in this fight by turning in such a huge vote of protest that they kicked the shyster, McAllister, who as district attorney was prosecuting these cases by red-scare and forged "evidence," right out of office last week. Funds for carrying on the campaign and defense are urgently needed and all organizations and individuals who can be urged to send contributions to the International Labor Defense, 1005 Market St., Room 410, San Francisco.

Send In Facts On Vote Stealing

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—With many reports already in of tricky use in the booths during election day, the Communist Party is asking any and all workers who know of instances of coercion or of vote stealing to write them at once to the Western Worker, 37 Grove street.

Many of the voting machines used in San Francisco were suspiciously out of order on the levers above Communist candidates. Other methods were used as well to cut down the Communist vote in other parts of the state. If you have FACTS, and FACTS only, send them in right away.

ROOSEVELT PROPOSES RELIEF BY MEANS OF WORKERS PAY TAX

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—Launching a renewed attack on the working class behind the hypocritical cloak of "abolishing soup lines and poorhouses," and under an Advisory Council that is as rotten a gang as could only be assembled after a long search, Roosevelt has announced a ten-point program.

The points include the basic demands for which the unemployed have been fighting during the long years of the crisis: unemployment insurance, social insurance, old age security and other similar measures.

But the "solution" is no solution for the workers. As usual it is but another attempt to saddle the burden of relief onto the backs of the employed workers, already wage-cut and a great proportion of them working part time. The money is to be raised by a payroll tax, according to the present plan. This is one of the few things definite about it.

The whole move is intended as an answer to the sentiment of the working class reflected in the recent elections, wherein the Communist Party candidates and many liberals who put forth pretense of interest in working class problems ran up a high vote.

The new Advisory Council, with Relief Administrator Hopkins and four others of his appointing reads like the Blue Book of robbers and fakers. Here's the gang of exploiters and strike-breakers whom Roosevelt appointed to "help the workers gain relief, abolish the soup lines and take people out of the poorhouse" by making them poorer in their own houses between evictions: Gerard Swope, president General Electric Company, New York City; Morris E. Leeds, Philadelphia; Sam Lewisohn, New York City; Marion B. Folsom, Rochester; Walter Teague, president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6.)

FEDERAL JUDGE, PROSECUTOR WHITWASH CWA RACKETEERS

Charges of Corruption Against Branion and 8 Others Dropped to Halt Scandal

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—Covering up one of the biggest scandals in handling of relief funds, Federal Judge William P. James today dismissed all charges of fraud against nine officials for mishandling of the Civil Workers Administration here.

The nine were Pierce Williams, regional director in the Western States for the CWA; Raymond Branion, California CWA director; J. T. Richey, Geo. Durkee, Major Jules Hanique, Eugene Brown, Chas. Fry, Henry Walker, and Roy Donnelly.

The whitewashing was put over suddenly as it had been generally expected examples might be made of some of the nine to save the face of the present SE-

HERNDON TOUR SCHEDULED FOR CALIFORNIA

FAMOUS NEGRO LEADER RALLYING DEFENSE FOR SCOTTSBORO BOYS

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—Angelo Herndon will be greeted at the train with a mass demonstration of Negro and white workers when he arrives here to speak on the night of Sunday, November 18, at the eighth annual International Labor Defense Concert and mass meeting.

The young Negro leader of the unemployed who was sentenced to 18 to 20 years, meaning certain death, on a Georgia chain gang, will speak on the present status of the mass protest campaign and legal appeal for the nine Negro boys framed on charge of rape in Scottsboro, Ala.

In addition to Herndon's talk, the I. L. D. has announced an elaborate concert program. The musical program will be headed by Sascha Borisoff, soloist with the Los Angeles Philharmonic orchestra, and Sylvia Cherie, noted ballet dancer. The Workers' Laboratory Theater will present a Scottsboro play. The Freiheit Mandolin children's orchestra will perform.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4.)

Labor Council Makes Relief Gesture to Striking Miners

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—After sabotaging by evading the issue for a solid month, the San Francisco Labor Council has been forced by demands from the rank and file to take action in providing relief for the 600 Jackson County gold miners who are maintaining their strike in the face of extreme destitution and hardship.

The situation has been allowed to become so drastic that children are reported as being unable to attend school because they haven't any shoes.

The amount appropriated for relief by the council is \$1000, a sum so hopelessly inadequate as to be ludicrous.

The miners, who comprise Local 48 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, are protesting an average wage of \$4 per day in the face of the high price now paid for gold to the mine owners by the government.

Employers, using the same fake strategy which was used in the Cleveland Atlantic and Pacific grocery store strikes, have shut down the mines pretending to temporarily go out of business, throwing the men out of jobs completely. The threat implied that employers will abandon lucrative fields of profit rather than yield to strikers' demands, is so ridiculous that it is failing in its object of breaking union ranks.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6.)

"Get Mooney All the Way Out!"



Mooney leaving San Quentin in March, 1933, to go to his second trial, whose acquittal is the basis of the present U. S. Supreme Court order for a new hearing.

L. A. Epic Workers, In Fighting Mood, Joining Communist Party

Come Into Ranks of Party To Struggle For Better Conditions, More Relief

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—Influx of former Epic workers into the Communist Party has begun on a large scale.

Seven workers came to the Los Angeles headquarters of the Party between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. today and filled out application cards. Another dozen cards are known to have been taken in two of the thirteen sub-sections. The real proportions of the influx will not be known until the reports of recruiting come through regular organizational channels.

This, however, is only the beginning of what promises to become a tremendous mass recruiting drive in connection with struggles of Epic groups coming

under the influence of the Communist Party. Even as this story is being written a Communist unit organizer reports that he received applications yesterday from three former Epic workers.

Much of the recruiting is the result of consistent contact with Epic workers during the campaign, when many of them continually insisted that in supporting Epic they really believed they were taking a step toward Communism. Now that Sinclair's defeat has shown them the futility of pinning hopes on reform by the ballot alone, they are taking the step toward effective action against the capitalist system.

WILSON, BLACK APPEALS TO BE HEARD NOV. 16th

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Trials on the appeals of Joe Wilson and Elaine Black, organizer and secretary of the International Labor Defense, will come into Judge Johnson's court at the City Hall Friday, Nov. 16. The two, arrested on fake charges of vagrancy during the raids and police and gangster terrorism during and after the General Strike, were convicted on framed testimony, and at their re-trial the I. L. D. urges that all workers possible pack the courtroom in protest of the frame-up.

On Nov. 19 Louise Todd will be tried on charges of perjury in connection with collection of signatures to put the Communist Party on the ballot. Together with Anita Whitney and six others, she was indicted as part of a concerted attack by police and Rossi officials to try to keep the Party off the ballot. "I am plan failed completely and the voters of California showed what they thought of the miserable plot by polling for Anita Whitney the highest vote any Communist candidate ever got in California—82,000 votes. This figure is more than enough to retain the position of the Party, as only between sixty and seventy thousand were needed. This huge protest should be backed with a courtroom filled with workers when I. L. D. Attorney Leo Gallagher makes a move for dismissal of the charges against

WORKERS ELECT 165 COMMUNIST MAYORS IN FRENCH CITIES

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The immense pressure being exerted upon the capitalist government of France, resulting in its frantic shuffling of ministers and cabinets and its defeated efforts to saddle the French workers with a fascist dictatorship, is expressed in the returns of the recent elections.

Not only have the French workers developed a powerful united front between Communists and Socialists, but they have used the ballot box as a weapon to force concessions out of the capitalists. Communists were elected to mayoralties in 165 towns and cities. 100 per cent of the councilors in 156 of these cities are Communists. Paris is completely surrounded by industrial cities, all of which are now controlled by Communists elected to office.

Comrade Todd. A conviction against her would mean continued prosecution against the other seven.

On Nov. 27 Larry Angel and Ida Rothstein, arrested at a Communist Party rally in Jefferson Park in October, will be tried for this asserting their rights to free speech and assemblage in a park ironically named after one of the best known of the early Americans who stood for just those two principles.

U. S. SUPREME COURT ORDERS STATE ANSWER

MOONEY PLEA BASED ON ACQUITTAL GAINED IN SECOND TRIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Another victory was won in the fight to get Tom Mooney out of his San Quentin cell when the United States Supreme Court today ordered a hearing on his move for a writ of habeas corpus and ordered the State of California to prepare an answer within forty days. Mooney is asking that he be brought to Washington to testify at the hearing.

Mooney's plea was based on the acquittal secured in his second trial for complicity in the 1916 Preparedness Day Parade, when after a long mass campaign this trial was finally won, after workers in thousands had demonstrated before the Hall of Justice. Judge Ward was compelled to instruct the jury to find Mooney "not guilty."

The move was an attempt to prevent the bringing of the original framed evidence on which Mooney and Billings were railroaded to death sentences. These sentences as a result of many demonstrations, particularly one organized by Lenin before the American Embassy in Petrograd, resulted in a commutation to life imprisonment.

Since then for eighteen years Mooney and Billings have served time, while the workers of the World continued their fight. In the second trial, which climaxed the long mass campaign led by the Mooney Defense Committee and the International Labor Defense and supported by the Communist Party, District Attorney Brady recognized that the frame-up was so raw that he could not hope to win a conviction, and so refused to prosecute the case.

But the basis was laid for the appeal to the Supreme Court. At present an appeal for pardon, drawn up by Leo Gallagher, is before Gov. Merriam, who when it was presented, said he would wait until after election before considering it. Now he has no further excuse for delay.

In filing with the U. S. Supreme Court, Mooney's petition points out that the state is holding prisoner a man convicted on perjured evidence, which evidence was known by the then district attorney to be perjured and that since the trial the state has admitted that it was perjured.

Governor Merriam also knows that the evidence was perjured but in order to stall for time, he has said that he must examine the material before he can pass on the latest application for pardon for Tom Mooney. True to the P. G. & E. as ever, Merriam, like his predecessors at the state capitol, is determined Mooney shall be kept behind the bars of

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3.)

Portland, Ariz. Votes Show Big Workers Gains

8,000 Vote For Workers' Candidates In Portland; Arizona Negro Candidate For Tax Commissioner Polls 11,000

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 9.—While returns of the election are at this writing still incomplete, the Communist Party candidates have already tallied a great vote, the highest in Arizona labor history.

Leading the list is Thos. R. Days, candidate for State Tax Commissioner, who has already polled 11,322. Days, a Negro agricultural worker, was nominated by the Communist Party and ran as one of their candidates, though according to the technicalities candidates for this office are listed as non-partisan. The same ruling applies to Robert Williams, Communist candidate for Supreme Court, who ran the second highest vote. Williams has so far polled 10,136.

Lorain Taylor, Communist candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, ran the highest so far of the straight Communist candidates, polling 380 on the early returns. James Porter, Negro worker running for Secretary of State, stands next with 369. Geo. Barnes is next with 319 for Corporation Commissioner.

Clay Naff, who has recently been bailed out on \$1,200 bail from jail where, with Garcia and Porter he was held facing frame-up charges of riot for activity in the ERA strike, polled 192 as Communist candidate for Governor.

The rest of the ticket is: Ramon Garcia, U. S. Senator-305; Martin Gehon, U. S. Congressman-194; L. Vomocil, State Treasurer-188; Clarence Lynch, Attorney General-297.

Votes for Communist candidates have not been reported from Pima, Yuma, Apache or Pinal counties and a complete check on all votes will not be made by the Secretary of State until later in the month at which time full figures are obtainable.

The great strength polled by the two leading candidates, however, shows the growing support of the workers and farmers of Arizona in the Communist Party and its program.

The vote of Robert Williams for Supreme Court judge was on the basis of the above returns, 16 per cent of the total cast, while in the case of the Negro worker, Days, running for State Tax Commissioner, his vote was better than 20 per cent of the total cast.

In these races, as well as that for Governor, the Democratic candidates won.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 12.—More than 8,000 workers marched to the polls here election day to cast their votes for Earl Steward, workers' candidate for secretary of state, and endorsed by the Communist Party. Steward, a militant fighter in the ranks of the working class, even now is awaiting trial on fake charges of Criminal Syndicalism.

Dirk DeJonghe, state senator candidate on the workers' ticket, polled 3,300 votes according to early and incomplete returns. DeJonghe is being tried on similar fake charges of Criminal Syndicalism.

Other Communist-endorsed candidates are listed in the latest complete returns as follows: for Governor, Harry J. Correll, U. S. state organizer, 1,700; U. S. Congress, 3rd District, Louis Olson, section organizer Communist Party, 1,150; County Commissioner Multnomah County, N. A. MacDill, 2,800, and Louis Jensen, 2,300.

Kenneth Fitzgerald, former Socialist leader of the unemployed and on the workers' slate for state representative, received 3,700 votes, and Virgil Aiken, Ray Billings, George Butterfield and Mary Gould all passed the 3,000 mark.

In spite of the reign of terror against them now being pushed by the bosses in the state of Oregon, the workers have shown by their vote they are not to be intimidated. Gains in Communist vote have been reported from nearly every section of the state. In Seattle, Wash., workers report paper clips were inserted into the voting machines, permitting the Communist lever to be pulled without registering a vote.

PARTY POLL GROWS IN ALL PARTS OF CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Election returns still coming in from all parts of the state show the greatest poll for the Communist candidates ever received, in many instances several times the previous highest vote and in all cases topping by far the last election totals.

While it is impossible to get the official election returns for the whole state or for San Francisco for some time yet, it is certain that all the tricks used to steal Communist votes could not cut the total down far enough to put the party off the ballot as they hoped.

In San Francisco, the check by the workers of the Communist complete, and shows the following for 772 out of a total of 1054 precincts:

Sam Darcy, for governor... 829
Pettis Perry, lieutenant-gov... 1,360
Harold Ashe, Sec. of State... 590
(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2.)

'Lest We Forget!'

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Minutes are precious to a big firm like Vickers but today in memory of the world war dead, they had all the men in their Crayford plant observe two minutes of silence. Then the workers were sent back to their benches, turning out machine guns, grenades, rifles and poisonous gas projectors.

FRENCH, AUSTRIAN WORKERS FIGHT WAR ON ARMISTICE DAY

Street Fighting In Paris As Police and Fascists Try To Break Demonstrations

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Alert to hold the strength that is theirs through their united front, Communists and Socialist workers demonstrated throughout many parts of France against war and fascism in the sixteenth anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

Fascists and police attempted to disperse them, turning the demonstrations into pitched battles in several instances, notably in Lille, important industrial city where more than 20,000 Communists and Socialists paraded. Two policemen were injured when they attacked the demonstrators.

In Narbonne, a similar attack was met with the same resistance.

The workers heroically beating back the police and fascist gangsters.

In Lyon, where former Premier Herriot, as mayor, went to speak, he was met with an angry demonstration of workers demanding he resign from the Flandin cabinet. At the same time in Paris one of the demonstrations held yesterday was before his home where the same demand was shouted.

Its angry echo rang in protest through the Arc de Triomphe demonstrations in Paris where at the tomb of the unknown soldier, French militarists were trying to turn the day into a jingo demonstration for war or, "a united

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6.)

B. C. MARINE GROUPS AMALGAMATE INTO INDUSTRIAL UNION

By A. D.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 10.—A referendum ballot taken from all seamen on the British Columbia coast and all marine workers in the province resulted in a 95% vote in favor of amalgamation into one industrial union.

Full preparations are now under way to accomplish the reorganization at the earliest possible date. The initiative committee has drafted a constitution carefully assuring broad rank and file control, and the name SEAFARERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION has been adopted.

The initiative committee, which canvassed all ships and organizations in taking the ballot, is composed of rank and file delegates from the Federated Seafarers' Union, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, the Longshore and Water Transport Workers of Canada, unorganized seamen, and some unofficial delegates of the Canadian Amalgamated Association of Seamen.

To assure firm rank and file control, the constitution of the new union provides that the center of gravity and control rests with locals to be formed on all ships which will have their own executives and will carry out the work of the union aboard that vessel. Ship committees will be organized on every ship to see that working rules, safety measures, etc., are enforced and that the conditions of the men in general are improved. A broad executive committee of 21 workers has been elected.

This amalgamation represents the victory of a long struggle to bring about unity of the B. C. coast. It originated among the rank and file longshoremen, who not long ago went through a same process of uniting all longshore groups into one rank and file organization. They soon realized that true unity was not possible until all branches of the marine industry were united into one industrial union.

The serious situation confronting the seamen of British Columbia and the urgent need of militant organization can be judged from the fact that of approximately 2000 seamen on that section of the coast, only about 800 are employed.

RANK AND FILE ELECT BRIDGES FOR PRESIDENT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—Harry Bridges, militant president of the San Francisco local of the International Longshoremen's Association, was elected national president of the committee at the convention here last week.

One hundred and sixty-three delegates, representing 69,894 workers in A. F. of L. locals, participated in the convention.

Louis Weinstock, of the New York Painters' Union and veteran rank-and-file leader in the A. F. of L., who was one of the original drafters of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (HR 7598), was elected secretary of the committee.

The convention outlined the fight against corrupt officialdom in the A. F. of L. against the attempt to sabotage sympathy strikes and injunctions and against gangsterism, jim-crowism and in particular the use of armed forces as strike-breaking agencies.

Resolutions were passed for the right to strike, referendum, exemption of unemployed from dues payments, the release of Mooney, Billings, the Scottsboro boys, and for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

C&AWIU Blocks Efforts Of Relief To Swindle Worker

SAN LEANDRO, Calif., Nov. 12.—Mass action on the part of a group of members of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union won another significant victory for the workers here recently.

Two years ago, in 1932, an airplane crashed at 154th St. in San Leandro, killing several people including a young Mexican worker. The workers' father, Domingo Fuentes, sued for damages and after a long and bitter struggle with so-called "capitalist" insurance companies, succeeded in winning \$2,200 out of the defendants.

But the state gave with one hand and took away with the other, for not long afterward Fuentes, who was living on relief, was presented with a bill from relief headquarters for all the necessities he had received while on the rolls.

Fuentes' fellow workers, members of the C. & A. W. I. U., took up the fight and as a result six months ago Supervisor Richmond promised the workers the bill would not be collected. However, Richmond failed to keep this promise and the relief bill was pressed upon Fuentes again.

The C. & A. W. I. U. again carried the fight to relief headquarters and this time forced action instead of promises. As a result, Fuentes will not be forced to pay the bill and the money which he received from the damage suit is to remain his, without any strings attached.

The Centralized Shipping Bureau, A Blow Against War

Merchant Vessels Built To Serve As War Auxiliaries

By C. T. DAVIS

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Nov. 13.—The centralized Shipping Bureau is first a demand of the marine workers as a protection against shipping crimps, blacklists, ink balls, letter sailors, etc., as well as against discrimination, nationalism and class collaboration. It is, as well, a move toward prevention of war by breaking up the personnel systems of the big shipping companies.

The United States Lines, as well as many other companies, are having their ships built according to naval specifications. They are also building a personnel to man these ships in preparation for another war.

Naval Specifications.

In the past few years we have read long editorials in the capitalist papers advocating greater subsidies to the American shipowners. In the last few weeks these editorials have grown longer and louder, always comparing the worst in this country to the best in other countries. There is seldom mention of the S. S. George Washington or the Manhattan, two ships recently built and turned over to the United States Line. Yes, there are larger ships in the world but none with greater mobility and other requirements of naval specifications. Four weeks ago the Manhattan set a new world's record in crossing the Atlantic. On all these ships the officers are required to belong to the Naval Reserve and the unlicensed personnel are encouraged to belong.

Arrow Boats.

The Socony Vacuum Oil Company is also making preparation for war. Only last June a naval contract was let to the Socony Vacuum Company as the only company equipped with ships and personnel to supply the Navy in event of war.

This qualification is a result of many years of preparation. Some years ago thirteen Arrow boats, the most modern tankers, were built by the government and turned over to the Socony Vacuum Company and the only cost to the company was the agreement that they would keep up their equipment to the specification of naval government and have a certain number of their personnel in the Naval Reserve.

During the last few years the upkeep of the personnel system of the Socony Vacuum Company has cost almost two million dollars annually according to the report of the board of directors submitted to the stockholders last June. This does not include the cost of transportation of men who are sent from New York to join ships in other ports, nor does it include the million dollars annually to employees for company insurance, etc. This amount is only for upkeep of a personnel department and the training of seamen to be company men.

During the years of 1932 and 1933 the company fired all men who were not citizens of the United States and then initiated a plan in which each seaman in their employ would have to take five weeks off each six months, for one week they would receive pay and the other four weeks they were encouraged to use in training for the Naval Reserve Corps. Although this training was not compulsory, if one expected promotion aboard ship it was well to take the training.

The Centralized Shipping Bureau.

The Centralized Shipping Bureau as demanded by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union will be controlled by elected committees of seamen and all seamen will be required to register in order to get a job. They will be shipped on a rotary system according to training. The man at the top of the list gets the first job regardless of ship or line. In this manner the Centralized Shipping Bureau will not only break the class collaboration plans of the shipowners but also their well-greased preparation of the

Loan Shark Tries To Grab Auto For Phoney Bill

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 8.—Here is one little example of how loan sharks bilk the working class because of their helplessness for lack of social insurance.

Joe Azar of 4243 E. Palm St., unemployed war veteran, member of the American Legion, has a family of five. Before he got a job on the S.E.R.A. he ran so short of money and his family was so much in need of the bare necessities of life, that he was forced to get \$25 from the loan sharks, the Southern Finance Corporation, of 447 S. Market St., Inglewood. To get this \$25 he had to sign a note for \$37.50.

Queer, isn't it?

The extra money was for:

(1) Transfer of the pink ownership slip of his car, \$15; (2) interest, \$9.85, and (3) "brokerage fee," \$10.65.

Added Charge.

He was to pay in six installments. He paid all six, but each was a few days late because Azar didn't get paid regularly. When he had paid the last installment he asked for the return of his ownership slip. The company presented him with another bill for \$10. This was for the delays in the payments, delays which totalled 15 days.

Joe went to the Public Defender, then to his American Legion post which merely sent him back to the Public Defender. Finally the township judge gave an order for the release of his car, but the workers rebellion appealed to the Superior Court. Joe planned a trip to Arizona looking for a job, but he can't leave the state with his car until he gets the release.

—T. P.

Lachman Bros. Fire Worker Who Refused to Vote for Merriam

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—A worker, aged 26, who had worked for the Lachman Bros. Corporation of Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, for a period of five years was fired a few days before the election because he refused to sign a list circulated by the boss to the effect he intended to vote for Merriam.

Like hundreds of other capitalist groups, the Lachman Bros., frightened by the prospects of a workers rebellion resulting in a large Communist vote, made a brazen attempt to force all of their employees to vote for Merriam, their tool.

This worker knowing that he would lose his job, protested and refused to sign the document and Lachman's lost no time in firing him, thus depriving him of the job that had meant food and clothing for him during the last five years. Worker Correspondent

seamen for another war.

Exploitation of Lower Ratings.

Such ratings on ships as cabin boy, deck boy, mess boy, etc., will be abolished and replaced by mess men, ordinary seamen, etc. At present the deck boys and mess boys are required to do just as much work as the ordinary seamen and the mess men, the only distinction between them is about 50 per cent less. And the jobs are often held by men who have come to sea many years. The purpose of these ratings is to reduce the pay of the entire crew.

The Fight For the Centralized Shipping Bureau.

There is little doubt that the shipowners will put up a harder fight against the Centralized Shipping Bureau than they will against any other demand of the marine workers, as it strikes at the very heart of their system of exploitation.

It will be a hard fight, but by no means impossible to win, as proven by the seamen in Baltimore who established the first shipping bureau in this country controlled by elected committees of seamen. The bureau in Baltimore handled eighty-five per cent of the shipping out of that port.

"Down Tools! We Join the Strike!"



Denver S.E.R.A. workers down their shovels—into the near-by river—and join the recent strike for better conditions.

A Soviet Worker Describes The Sports Meet With Turkey

The following letter is not commonly known in the Soviet Union. It is from a worker in a small town in the outskirts of Moscow, addressed to a worker in California who wrote to a Soviet newspaper requesting to be put in touch with an English speaking worker with whom he could correspond. Boris Lianin, the signer, learned the English language by his own efforts and is still, in his own words, a student. We reproduce the letter in his exact words, believing that much of its sincere tone would be lost in editing.

Archangel, U. S. S. R., 6. 8. 1934.

I have received your letter, thank you. I shall correspond with you with pleasure. One of the things I like is the sport, and here we shall have a common object for the correspondence.

Let me in short words to tell you who I am. I am 26 years old (1908) am married (my wife called Nura is by trade a nurse) and have one son called Yourska. I am an accountant, by trade, and work already during 8 years. I work now in a sanatorium what is situated about 25 kilometers outside of Moscow. And now I am living here. It is a nice place. Around us here are the forests, fields and two lakes. Beside us is also a river. So the whole charms of nature.

I like very much reading, touring, art (music and theatre particularly), chess, sport (volleyball) and language.

English and German I studied (and am studying) at home, by myself, without any teacher. My wife doesn't work now—she rests at home, spending her time in the forest or in the fields.

If she will wish to work—she of course will work; here is the work enough; everyone, who wants is working. We haven't the unemployment.

Sports Club

Here in Archangel I have the workers' club and in front of them a sportsplace for football, basketball, volleyball (two places), gonodisplay (two), light athletics.

Every evening after the work the sport place is crowded. Everybody plays he wants. As I have said before—I prefer the volleyball now. It is a great interest to sport here. The people have now the greatest interest to learning of sciences, culture, etc.

If you let me, I tell you (in short words) about the football matches with Turkey. They have been on last ten days, and one of them was seen.

Moscow's greatest stadium 75,000 people. Before ten days at the matches you could see everywhere the placards: "The whole seats on the match are sold."

August third. All the tram cars, auto busses, autos, trolley

Big Communist Vote Shows Weakening of Socialist Party

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The two-and-a-half-to-one vote Sam Darcy polled for governor over Milen Dempster, the Socialist party candidate, shows again the growing weakness of the Socialist party in this state, and what party the workers consider theirs. Equally impressive is the vote polled by Harold Ashe, former state secretary of the Socialist party, who left them to join the Communist Party. His poll, when the complete returns are in, will exceed 40,000. Socialists and former Socialists who know him as a militant showed they approved his action and piled up for him more than ten times what the reactionary Dempster received.

One of the reasons for the falling away of strength of this third party of capitalism and its dwindling influence with the workers is its refusal to take part in struggle. The cowardly evasions with which the reactionary leaders have met all proposals of the Communist Party for a united front of struggle against war and fascism and for the fundamental demands of the workers, have driven away more and more of their membership. Another reason is the attempt of the "leadership" to twist out of the relatively militant Declaration of Principles adopted at the Detroit Socialist Party National Convention under pressure of the rank and file.

The matter, put to a vote of the membership, shows two things. The membership voted 5,993 to 4,872 in favor of this Declaration. But even more important is the falling away of membership reflected in the poll.

A year ago in California the Socialist party boasted they had 1,200 members. The vote today revealed only 223 members interested enough to cast a ballot on this, their most important question. And of these, 109 voted for it!

Socialist workers! Take up in your locals and press the fight for the united front of action! Bring your local onto the working class side of the class struggle!

Bosses Tried To Win Workers' Vote

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 10.—Evidence of the manner in which the bosses coerced workers in a frantic effort to secure the election of their candidate, Merriam, is shown in a letter sent to all its employees by the Merco Nordstrom Valve Company of 2431 Peralta St., Oakland, Calif.

The letter, which speaks for itself, follows in part:

To All Employees: The Pittsburg Equitable Motor Company, which owns the Merco Nordstrom Valve Company, has been in business for fifty years. The Management has never told any employee how to vote or even requested them to vote for any particular candidate or any party.

Circumstances have arisen in California which make it advisable to give you some facts from which you may draw your own conclusions.

We have a large interest in the Oakland land, but we do not own the land or buildings.

If any candidate should be coming in election on WHO THREATENS TO APPLY CONFISCATORY TAXES (emphasis our—Ed.) the Merco Nordstrom Valve Company will necessarily be removed from California.

We hope that a majority of the voters of California will not be carried away by any sordid schemes. History shows that plans for the arbitrary distribution of wealth always results in disaster for the nation that tries them. It should be apparent that disaster would follow even more rapidly one state in a group of states that attempted to confiscate wealth and distribute it to all who would state to grab a share.

Very truly yours, MERCO NORDSTROM VALVE COMPANY.

RICHMOND COPS, HOODLUMS, ARE CO-OPERATING

RICHMOND, Calif., Nov. 12.—Last Thursday, Nov. 1st, Comrade Darcy was scheduled to speak here in Richmond in the Fronton Hall on Second St. We had received a tip that the meeting would be broken up by local vigilantes so two comrades went to the police station and asked Chief Jones for police protection. He acted very much surprised that such a thing even could be thought of and this is what he said:

"I am getting sick and tired of you people running in here; you are in here all the time belly-aching around. I want you to get out and stay out and I don't want to see any more of you in here. You are always looking for trouble, anticipating something that never happens."

One comrade spoke up and pointed out that he was paying taxes here and that he certainly would expect decent treatment and protection.

"You'll get all the protection coming to you," the chief said.

When he was asked what he meant, he repeated his statement and added there would be plenty of officers around the hall. We then found out that the police had forced the owner of the hall to return our deposit, under threats his hall and fixtures would be wrecked.

That night there were several police cars parked near the hall, others driving by, some cops in plain clothes and other cops watching the homes of well-known comrades. You can figure out what kind of protection we would have gotten.

—Worker Correspondent.

WE LIVE AGAIN

A Movie Review By Walter Gardner

"We Live Again," M. G. M. film now at the United Artists, stars Anna Sten, late of Soviet Russia. Mr. Goldwyn has spent a fortune publicizing this actress. Always she is referred to as having trained in the Soviet films. This is a pleasant tribute to the enormous public interest in Soviet Russia and Soviet films; but nevertheless we want to know, who is Anna Sten? How is it possible for her to be in sympathy with the new Socialist world, and yet to leave it for an American bank account, the reward for a series of disgustingly poor motion pictures?

In Soviet Russia there exists the closest feeling of unity between the workers and their artists. They are united in a common purpose, the building of a new world. For the first time in world history worker and artist agree upon their understanding of what is meant by human happiness, and how it can be attained.

For the first time they have the same desires, work at the same task, and speak the same revolutionary language. The artist, whose articulate power enables him to speak that language eloquently, is loved by all. He speaks to all, for all. His books, his plays, his motion pictures, become over the heads of the universal attention and affection. He is the voice of the workers' creative struggle for a better life.

But Anna Sten says, in the San Francisco News, "I am an actress. What has the theater to do with politics?" Furthermore, she says: "Anyway, I have been a German citizen since my marriage." The fact is, Miss Sten's husband is a Nazi official; and at the present moment both her mother and sister are employed by Nazi film studios.

It has been no deprivation to stay away from an Anna Sten picture. "Nana" was a failure; neither will Mr. Goldwyn recover his investment from the present "We Live Again." This is about the fifth time the movies have exploited Tolstoy's "Resurrection," and we could well live again and again without seeing another such. The story, trimmed down, concerns a young Russian, born, date 1875, interested in revolutionary ideas, who seduces a peasant girl, ward of his aunt. He

S. P. SHOPS LAP OFF MILITANTS TO PUT OVER COMPANY UNION

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—I am one of the 450 workers that was laid off by the Southern Pacific shops in Los Angeles, on Oct. 18.

There were 1,100 men there before the lay-off. We were about 70 per cent organized in different craft unions by the A. F. of L., which split up our strength. There were about 5 per cent of the men in the company union. Hardly any of the company men were laid off.

Now, brother workers, why were we laid off, and some of us discriminated against? The reason is they are going to vote on what union the men will accept—the company union or the A. F. of L. And by laying off the militants they can force through the company union.

Over 50 per cent of us that were laid off have applied for county relief, and they have told us that we will have to wait 30 days. We haven't any money, saved because we have been working only three days a week. I think we all ought to make the A. F. of L. lead a mass committee to the welfare and force them to give us relief right away. If it refuse we should go to the Relief Workers' Protective Union, and get them to lead a committee of us there, as they have led other committees and know how to force them to give the unemployed what is due them.

Also I think we ought to get together at the next meeting of our locals and pass a resolution endorsing the Unemployment Insurance Bill HR 7593, which is the only bill that means anything to the unemployed and takes in everybody that is now unemployed.—A Brother Worker.

Shake Hands With The Governor

By ARCH REED

An old fat man walked into the carpenter shop flanked on either side by executives and the shop superintendent. The fat old man, beamed a stuffy, sickly smile, his glassy stare giving him the appearance of a karp in a fish store window. The procession halted, and the superintendent began an announcement.

"Boys," he said with great importance, "I want you to meet the Governor. You can knock off for a few minutes; it's all right. He just wants to meet each one of you, personally."

"Fat Old-Boy," Frank, moved from bench to bench shaking hands and asking questions. "Fat Old-Boy" had a personal interest in each of the men. He said so, and so did the superintendent and the executives. How was the wife? What state were you from? Questions of supreme importance in the lives of workers!

In the shop—noisy with saws and hammers a few moments before—there was an embarrassing

quiet. Stilted sentences formed the answers to the questions asked by "Fat Old-Boy." The "Super" watched each man as the answer was given. He grew red with rage at the half-hearted response the men gave "their" governor. And in turn angry eyes of executives frowned down upon the "Super." Two of them spoke in whispers. The "Super" recognized he was being criticized by the higher-ups. His heartbeats quickened. Something must be done to stimulate more enthusiasm.

At the farthest end of the shop he saw Bill Grimes, and walked over to him. Grimes was reliable, always had been. Whenever there was dirty work, like a neat bit of "stooling," the "Super" could depend on him. He whispered a few words to Grimes, then the two advanced toward "Fat Old-Boy."

Grimes was bubbling over as he extended his hand to "Fat Old-Boy." "Mr. Governor," he began, "this is the happiest moment of my life. I have always wanted to meet you, but I never dreamed you'd come down here

and shake hands with us ordinary workmen."

The scene was too much for the other men. Slowly they turned their backs on the group in the center of the room. Several picked up hammers and other tools and started lightly tapping the bench. Others held their heads in their hands as if they had just been witnessing a vulgar exhibition of some sort, and didn't want to turn to it again. All of their faces reflected the mixed emotions of men struggling to restrain inner feelings.

"Well, Son," answered Fat Old-Boy, "the workman has always been closest to my heart. All of my life the troubles of labor have been my troubles. I myself worked—" and so forth. A blab, blab every politician knows so well before election.

"Super" turned and got the pleased expressions on the faces of the higher-ups. He put his arm lovingly around Grimes, then said to the "Fat Old-Boy," "My best worker, your Excellency. Never late, never grumbles and always dependable. We wouldn't

have to worry about Communists if we had all such upright Americans as Bill Grimes, Mr. Governor. You can depend on his vote election day. Right, Bill?"

"You said it, Mr. Morgan," answered Grimes.

The visiting group prepared to leave. Old Fat-Boy smirked around the room and shook the hands of each of the workers and bid them goodbye. Nothing disturbed him, so he wasn't sensitive to their rebuffs. The visitors marched out and into the next shop.

With one dash the men made for the door. "Where you going?" asked the "upright" American. "To the can, you yellow-belly, to wash our hands," said one of the men. "Yeah," said another, "you might get leprosy shaking hands with a fish like that."

The "upright American" was alone in the shop. He began to reflect his actions. He might have been wrong in exposing himself as a friend of the boss.

They'd avoid him like the measles in the future, unless he could straighten out his own position

and make them still believe, he was one of the men. He sauntered over to the washroom.

When he came in there were cries of "Upright American," "How's our best worker?" and "Don't let us catch you grumbling from now on or we'll report you to the boss, you shilly-shallying lizard."

He was mobbed by the group, each of them trying to put their arm around him in imitation of the "Super." He shook himself loose from them and stood in the center of the room, a threatening expression on his face, his fists clenched tightly at his side.

Finally he spoke. "If it wasn't for me you'd have all got fired. You insulted the Governor of this state, and I'm American enough to respect our public officials. And another thing, he never did any of you any harm, did he? Where do you get off giving him the cold palm?"

The others looked at one another. One said, "Did you ever hear of the San Francisco strike, or are you too much of an American that you don't even read? Don't tell us, now, that you never even

heard of him sending out the militia to shoot down working men?"

Grimes fumbled for an answer. He was in deeper now and couldn't extricate himself. His hesitating answer was unheard by the other workers, for there emerged a rich discussion on various political questions. So deeply engrossed were they all in this discussion they didn't notice the "Super" as he slipped quietly into the washroom.

"What the hell is going on here?" he roared. "Where do you get off taking the company's time off to talk politics. Get back and never let me catch any one of you talking politics in this shop. You're supposed to work and not campaign here."

Singly they marched out. Only the "upright American" remained behind at the request of the "Super." The men knew why but not one feared the results.

To hell with 'em," one said. "If we get fired we can at least say that we once gave the fish hand to His Excellency, the Governor of California."

But we know where revolutionary literature really leads. Soviet Russia lights her path to our way out, and with them their servants, the Nazis—and Miss Sten.

To Publish Italian Workers' Daily

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The only Italian daily working class paper in the world will appear March 18, 1935, when the LUNATA OPERAIA DAILY begins publication.

With almost 5,000,000 Italian workers in this country led by the poisoning fascist propaganda of 11 Italian fascist dailies, and 95 other publications, the LUNATA OPERAIA DAILY will be a tremendous weapon in fighting the fascist menace and in the struggle against the hunger regime of the Roosevelt administration.

—Worker Correspondent



MORE ACTION IN STREET SALES!

Los Angeles, Calif.,
Nov. 9, 1934.

Western Worker.

Comrade Editor: There is an appalling situation here in Los Angeles concerning the methods used in street sales of the Daily Worker and Western Worker. For example, on Fifth and Main Sts., and in front of the Grand Central Market, comrades selling our papers there sit on chairs all day, holding their papers on their bellies, half asleep. They never make an effort to stand up and hustle a bit, or once in a while shout the paper's name or pick out some good headline.

They remind me of a beggar who sits in one place with his pencils and waits patiently until some kind person drops a nickel. So to speak, the methods used by our news vendors is a polite way of begging and should be immediately corrected.

Suggestions:

1. Never sit down when selling the Daily or Western Worker.

2. Be out with the papers at 9 a.m. and not at 11 a.m. as it is now.

3. Hold the paper in your right or left hand and hold it up as the capitalist news vendors do. That will attract the attention of the passerby.

4. Glance through the paper yourself before going out and hustle at least two hours before noon and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. when people are going or coming from work.

5. Do not waste your time with arguments. Tell your antagonist to read the paper; that is what you are there for.

I give this advice gathered from two and a half years of experience on Fifth and Main St. and at the Grand Central Market, both at the Broadway and Hill St. entrances.

Yes, two and a half years, rain or shine, Sundays and holidays, seven days a week. Right now there is no Daily or Western on the street on Sundays.

I hope that this article comes to the attention of these news boys and women vendors because if they continue to act like stoic Hindu philosophers on the banks of the Ganges River, the sales of our papers will not increase.

Comrades yours,
A FORMER DAILY AND
WESTERN SALESMAN.

Next Tues. C.S. Special Issue of Western Worker

In next Tuesday's issue a full page on the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism trials will appear — the activities of the workers in organizing this persecution, and the transcript of the indictments under which they face terms of 84 years and other articles of importance bearing on the case.

Do your part to help spread the campaign for their freedom.

Order extra bundles of this issue and spread them around among your friends.

Use this issue to help build up the campaign for the freedom of these eighteen workers.

Send orders to Western Worker, 37 Grove Street, San Francisco, California.

Build It; Write For It; Distribute It; Defend It

By EMMETT KIRBY

With this issue the Western Worker resumes the regular publication of a six-page paper, in addition to the four-page issue every Friday.

The need for the step has been obvious. Every issue, since the reign of terror loosed last July was answered with a semi-weekly, has been in itself inadequate, even though the step was a twenty-five per cent increase in that eight pages a week were published. This meant better ability to come out more quickly with news to answer the attacks on workers, and the organizing effect of the Western Worker was doubled—and this is the primary consideration.

But the content of each separate issue, due to lack of space in four pages, necessarily had to be less variety of news, less direct organizational material, cutting of stories to their bare content to find space for a wider representation of as many features and struggles and sections as possible by thus getting in more news. Yet often it is these very details which give a part of the color and the appeal of any particular story.

Indirectly this resulted in less workers' correspondence, fewer opportunities to enrich the knowledge of workers with the experience of others tackling the same problems and fights. And it is this very quality of variety of content, and colorful stories, both news and fiction, which the West-

ern Worker will print them. It's your paper and reports your fights.

The two additional pages mean just that much more of such stories, more shop news, more room for short stories and plays, more poems, short and movie reviews and more organizational articles.

Poems, Short Stories.

It is hoped to be able to print at least in every Tuesday issue one short story. To date they have largely been reprinted from Agnes Smedley's stories of Soviet China or other stories of the class struggle in other parts of the world. This has been necessary because of the lack of real material sent in from California and Western proletarian writers. There are plenty of them, and their field of material, particularly in the greatest labor struggle in American history, the San Francisco General Strike, is rich. Plays and stories will always find space in the Western Worker, if they are well written.

Book and movie reviews will be a regular feature. A section for answering questions sent in by the workers will be found every Tuesday, in addition to other interesting educational features.

Workers' Correspondents.

But three features which mean the backbone of the paper can be increased now. First is Workers' Correspondence, the news of conditions in the shops, farms, labor camps, flophouses or wherever workers are. It is these stories of actual struggles and oppressions which mean the most in presenting the

In every town where this is not already taken care of, Party units should at once assign a member to be that correspondent. Literary ability is not essential; just send in the facts as they happen and, big or small, if they are workers' struggles, the West-

ern Worker will print them. It's your paper and reports your fights.

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Our New Goal: A 6-Page Paper Twice Weekly

news of the working class. To the capitalist press, nothing is less important than what conditions a worker labors under. To the Communist press, whatever happens to workers is important. For in these stories, workers in other shops see that they are not alone, that they, too, can fight and win improvements in their conditions. The fight for soap and washing facilities in a paint shop, put up by ten men, the struggle against speed-up on their job put up by any small group, is more important to other workers, the Western Worker believes, than all the juicy Duke murders the capitalist press loves so much. These are the things workers want to know—it hits them where they live. Send them in, and from now on you are assured our Workers' Correspondence editor, Comrade Rostov, will answer every letter. Send in your failures to win, too, with an analysis of why so others may learn and your loss be turned into their victory by correct methods.

To this material the Western Worker will devote a full page. Pictures should be sent in of your struggles if possible.

Trade Union News.

News from the trade unions is the second important feature which only can be built up by workers from those unions, all over, sending them in. Articles on trade union problems, or exposing the tricks of misleaders, will always find space.

Chicago National Guards Draft Program of Struggle

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—More than 65% of the members of the Illinois National Guard (33rd Division) are unemployed, states a report prepared especially for the "Armory News" (issued by groups of national guardsmen) after a thorough examination of employment in every regiment in the division.

Another report stated, concerning the 95 cent weekly drill pay that "this money is considered an income and it is therefore cut from the relief allowance." This is a further cut in our relief.

Let us see whether this 95 cents a week can be regarded as an extra income. First of all 14 cents a week is used for car fares. Then the officers of the guard have developed a very efficient graft system. The guardsmen rarely receive a full pay check. When they ask why this money is taken out they are told that \$1 was taken out for a subscription to the Illinois Guardsman, official organ of the 33rd Division, or it would be more correct to say the official organ of the officers.

In a vote taken by the Illinois Guardsman it was officially stated

that 90% of the men are against subscribing. In one regiment one company refused 100% to subscribe, but the money was taken out nevertheless.

Fight Assessments

In the 202nd Coast Artillery a group of men got together and decided they would not pay for the swimming pool. They issued a leaflet calling upon the men not to sign their checks unless they got their full pay. The result was a number of men would not sign, and the officers did not dare take the money out of their checks. So one way of fighting against graft in the national guard is through organization.

We have studied carefully all the platforms of the different parties, and have come to the conclusion that it is only the Communist Party that has our interests at heart. Therefore we are voting Communist. We are mostly young fellows in the national guard, and it is the Communist Party alone that has the youth candidates and raises our demands.

5 Point Program

We fellows of the national guard have adopted the following program:

1. Our drill pay not to be deducted from our relief budget.
2. For \$5 weekly cash relief for single men.
3. For the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (HR 7598).
4. Against strike-breaking duty.
5. Initiation of a program of public works at 30 hours a week at union wages, and in no case less than 60 cents an hour.

—Guardsman.

AN IDIOT IN UTOPIA

By
Ronald R. Cooley

NOTE: Don't ask me if this is supposed to portray a Communist Society, because I don't know. I've never seen a Communist Society—and neither have you. We hope we will—soon.

If this is a picture of anything or anybody, then it must be Merriam blundering around in the kind of a world the stevedores might like to see us build for ourselves.

He was pretty dry and dusty when we dug him out of that well-furnished tomb. Professor Buckley said he was a remarkably well kept mummy and would make a splendid showing in a museum. But Doctor Bastable, who was at the moment examining him with great interest, said, "Let's wait until we get him out in the sunlight before planning what to do with him."

As soon as he was lifted, the last rotten remnants of his clothing fell from him. Two black, eroded anklets of leather, once a pair of shoes, rattled on his shanks as we carried him through our tunnel to the open. We laid him on a mound of fresh earth from our digging and studied his withered form. The sunlight showed him to be less emaciated than he had seemed when we found him in his tomb, or cave, or whatever the hole was.

"He's been embalmed and buried before the Revolution," said Professor Buckley.

"I rather doubt, Professor, if he's been embalmed," said the Doctor.

Buckley looked argumentative. "How else could he be so well preserved?"

"He's not preserved at all," replied the Doctor. "He's still alive. And," he said, this doubtfully, "some expert medical attention might be able to waken him."

The Professor and I were too astonished to laugh.

After some long-winded and technical discussion we wrapped him in a piece of burlap and brought him to Doctor Bastable's quarters in the Bachelors' Commune.

How Bastable brought him out of his sleep of centuries is a story you can find in all the medical libraries, together with some very interesting theories as to how the sleep was brought about in the first place. But it's more or less irrelevant to this tale. Briefly, that mummy-like form lay on the operating table for two weeks, without any apparent changes, while Bastable tinkered and doped, and damned his failures. By the end of the third week faint heartbeats could be heard with the aid of a stethoscope. After a month he was breathing audibly. And finally he lapsed into a normal sleep. We helped Bastable tuck him, snoring, into bed.

Then the three of us settled in the commune's library to spend a night studying the language and habits of our capitalist forebears. We felt we should know better how to treat this man from history if we brushed up our knowledge of the ancient days of 1935.

"I wonder if he was a worker or a capitalist?" mused Bastable.

"Maybe he was a tramp," suggested Buckley, who was a student of history and an expert on the dark and intricate days of the "Forgotten Man."

"To keep moving—" and so Buckley began educating us.

Bastable and I closed our books and asked questions and listened.

I was awakened in the still hours of the morning by a hand on my shoulder. Opening my eyes drowsily I saw Buckley and Bastable drooping in their chairs. The three of us had talked one another to sleep. I turned to see who had roused me. It was the sleeping stranger, awake and about.

He was clad in one of Bastable's suits, which was so large for him he had rolled up the trousers legs and turned back the sleeves. He stood warily by the door, evidently ready to run. In his right hand he clutched an ugly looking knife from Bastable's case of surgical instruments.

"Do you speak English?" he asked, in a strangely old accent.

I merely stared at him, dumbfounded.

"Good morning," said Buckley, also awake. "We speak English, though our accent is different from what you are accustomed to." He rose from his chair and shook the cramps from his joints. "My name is Buckley, Professor Buckley," he said, advancing to the stranger with outstretched hand.

The stranger hesitated, on his guard, finally shifted the knife to his left hand and they shook.

"My name's Yandt," he said. "I. T. Yandt, of San Francisco."

"This is Dr. Bastable, and this is John Tweedy," Buckley introduced us. "We had meant to be in the room with you when you awakened. It must have been a shock to open your eyes on such strange surroundings."

"It was," replied Yandt. "I didn't know just what the score was so I got up and found some clothes. And, looking embarrassed, I put this fool knife on. I don't know what made me think I'd need a weapon. He rubbed his hand across his eyes. "I feel kind of dizzy," he muttered.

We hurriedly seated him in a chair and Bastable poured some sort of potion into him. I went down to the kitchen and arranged for our breakfast to be sent to the library. When I returned the patient was recovered and sat in his chair, studying the room in a puzzled manner.

"Presently he asked, 'How long have I been sick?'"

"I was going to ask him how long ago he had fallen asleep, but Bastable answered, 'About a month.'"

"That long?" He was thoughtful a moment. "Who brought me from the dug-out?"

"The three of us were doing some exploring in an old battle field," explained Buckley, "and we dug into your—ah—dug-out quite by chance."

"Surprising chance," said Yandt with a wan smile, "and also lucky for me. And does the world move so fast that a battlefield is old in a month?"

question. "To get away from the Reds, of course. I looked myself in, with six weeks' supplies, the morning after they seized Sacramento."

"Yes. The state capital," he reported irritably.

I'd never heard of the place, but I let it go at that.

He had been listening for something ever since the formality of the introductions. Now he paused and quite obviously was straining his ears for a sound.

Presently he asked, "Where are we?" On being told that we were in San Francisco he looked a little relieved and said, "I don't hear any firing. The fighting must be over, then?"

"The fighting must be over, then?"

"Yes, we're not Reds," Buckley smiled. "There aren't any Reds. They are all gone. We're just citizens of the world."

But Yandt had fainted. We carried him back to bed and Bastable worked him over a bit before we returned to the library to

cat that breakfast I had ordered.

"Buckley, what did he mean when he called me a nigger doctor?" inquired Bastable.

"Nigger" was a term that had been applied to members of your race by the bourgeoisie two hundred years ago," explained Buckley. "It was supposed to denote inferiority."

Bastable looked at his black hand and ran it through his woolly hair.

We all laughed heartily.

Yandt was very ill for some weeks. His symptoms, which were fear and fever and a voracious appetite, seemed to have the doctors completely mystified. Doctors lost fully ten pounds in the struggle to bring the precious patient out of it. He spent hours poring over musty old books, studying the records of the diseases of our ancestors. Buckley interrupted him in these studies one night.

"What are you reading, Bastable?" I asked.

"I'm trying to discover if Yandt's illness is some disease that was prevalent before he was buried," was the answer. "Right now I'm looking up Syphilis and its sequelae."

"Syphilis?" I queried, "what sort of sickness was that?"

"It was a frightful venereal disease," said Bastable closing his book, "which was completely stamped out about a hundred and fifty years ago."

temptuously. "A nigger doctor! Get away from me!" He turned on Buckley: "I demand an explanation of all this! Where are we; and who are you? What's all this about? Am I a prisoner in a strange land?"

"You have been out of the world longer than you suppose," Buckley continued his soothing tone. "The calendar there on the wall can speak more forcefully than I."

Yandt looked at the calendar. June! And I went into my dug-out in September! He looked about in a wondering fashion, then turned to the calendar again. Suddenly he swore: "Damn it! What kind of an elaborate joke is this? That calendar shows

extra day that doesn't fit into any month. That day is May Day; and it doesn't belong to any race or nationality or class; it's a day of celebration for the whole world."

Yandt was stunned. He flipped his hands and stared stupidly. "So the world went Red," he whispered. "May Day? Suddenly he looked up: 'Then you're Reds, too!' He looked wildly at the knife.

"No, we're not Reds," Buckley smiled. "There aren't any Reds. They are all gone. We're just citizens of the world."

But Yandt had fainted. We carried him back to bed and Bastable worked him over a bit before we returned to the library to

cat that breakfast I had ordered.

"Buckley, what did he mean when he called me a nigger doctor?" inquired Bastable.

"Nigger" was a term that had been applied to members of your race by the bourgeoisie two hundred years ago," explained Buckley. "It was supposed to denote inferiority."

Bastable looked at his black hand and ran it through his woolly hair.

We all laughed heartily.

Yandt was very ill for some weeks. His symptoms, which were fear and fever and a voracious appetite, seemed to have the doctors completely mystified. Doctors lost fully ten pounds in the struggle to bring the precious patient out of it. He spent hours poring over musty old books, studying the records of the diseases of our ancestors. Buckley interrupted him in these studies one night.

"What are you reading, Bastable?" I asked.

"I'm trying to discover if Yandt's illness is some disease that was prevalent before he was buried," was the answer. "Right now I'm looking up Syphilis and its sequelae."

"Syphilis?" I queried, "what sort of sickness was that?"

"It was a frightful venereal disease," said Bastable closing his book, "which was completely stamped out about a hundred and fifty years ago."

"Our ancestors suffered some

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remarkable ailments," commented Buckley.

"They did," agreed Bastable. "The doctor of two hundred years ago had his hands full with diphtheria, arterio-sclerosis, tuberculosis," he hesitated.

"Tuberculosis?" suggested Buckley.

"That's it. But how did you know? I never knew there was such a disease until a week ago, and I'm a doctor."

"If you would really study the life and times of the ancients," said Buckley, "you would know that tuberculosis was the scourge of the Working Class until after the Revolution."

"The health of the world has come a long way since Yandt crawled into his dug-out," commented Bastable. "Look at me; my practice is mostly research, prevention, sanitation. Once in a while I patch up someone injured in an accident. Two hundred years ago I would have been charging my patients fancy prices for telling them the names of diseases they should never have been allowed to catch in the first place."

"This is very interesting," said I, "but how about Yandt? Does he have diphtheritis, or whatever it is, or will he recover, or what?"

"He seems to be all right. His fever is gone; he seems normal in every way. And yet—there's something wrong. I know. I've about decided it's merely the after-effects of his two-hundred-year sleep." It was evident that Bastable was worried over his patient.

"He's still afraid," said I. "Afraid? Of what?" we wanted to know.

"It's very curious. He keeps talking about how civilization's been destroyed by the Reds." He looked at Buckley: "He seems to have a positive phobia on the subject of Communism."

Buckley laughed. "He's not sick. You must remember that no member of the ruling class of his day was considered respectable if he couldn't foam at the mouth and tremble every time he saw a red flag. He's acting quite normally—for the year 1940, A. D."

"Well, we can't keep him cooped up any longer," said Bastable. "He'll have to meet this new world—sooner or later. I've been thinking you two should take him out for a tour tomorrow."

After a little argument we finally agreed to serve as Yandt's escorts. Since Bastable thought it best to remain at home because of Yandt's great aversion to his company, if Bastable was in Yandt's presence five minutes the latter was sure to make some curious remark about "niggers."

It amused Buckley and myself, but Bastable was afraid of disturbing his patient's health and insisted on keeping out of his way as much as possible.

As we were parting for the night, Buckley asked, "Do you happen to know what Yandt's occupation was?"

"He says he was an army officer," replied Bastable.

"An army officer?" I exclaimed, "then what was he doing in that dug-out while there was a battle on?"

"Perhaps he was a general," suggested Buckley. "He was very wealthy, you know."

design and mobility; and Buckley had to explain the details of their manufacture as best he could.

"They are far ahead of what we had in my day," said Yandt, where Buckley had finished, "but where are your service stations? Where do the drivers buy their gas?"

I asked, "What are service stations?"

It seems that before the Revolution, and for some time after, the great majority of vehicles were driven by motors which used gasoline. This gasoline was doled out at brightly painted "service stations" in exchange for money. If a man ran out of gasoline his car wouldn't run until he took some money to one of those places and got more. These places also put air in the tires and furnished water for the water-cooled motors, but without any money changing hands. Why the air and water were free, Buckley failed to say.

Travel must have been very inconvenient in the days before the radio motor, which always runs on broadcasted power. What did a traveller do in Yandt's day if he ran out of gasoline and money at the same time?

The city itself greatly impressed Yandt; which is understandable after the pictures I have seen of the old cities, which were mere planless agglomerations of crowded buildings, with narrow, dirty streets and crushing throngs of ill-dressed people. The primitive, anarchistic society of that day was well exemplified by its cities and towns, which allowed anyone to put up practically any kind of structure he chose, for any



By MICHAEL QUIN

Familiar slogans of the day are "BREAK DOWN" and "BRING BACK." They are never seen very far apart and usually appear in the same sentence. Capitalism is supposed to BREAK DOWN periodically. This is owing, according to the capitalist "experts," to human nature, the unsteadiness of the stars, the sun, the moon, the migration of birds and the color of raspberries. It is part of nature. If you starve to death during one of these periodic crises, it is because nature is cruel and human nature is lousy. You mustn't blame the capitalists. This is called, "The survival of the fittest," and bears the endorsement of God.

Soon after the BREAK DOWN (according to the best authorities) comes the BRING BACK, meaning "bring back prosperity." This is accomplished by the capitalists holding tightly to their money bags and having the utmost confidence.

There are always, of course, among the lower classes, those whiners and malcontents who get impatient and fail to maintain the necessary confidence. Knowing nothing of the laws of "human nature" and the certified will of God, they run around stirring up trouble and trying to blame the wealthy parasites. And how ridiculous it is to blame the wealthy parasites if something goes wrong with the works! They never do any work.

It is plain even to a layman that the corpulent slob who has glommed everything to himself in this world, are making the utmost effort to BRING BACK prosperity. So far their efforts have brought back everything else but prosperity. Not long ago the leading question of the day before women's clubs was, "Will the saloon come back?" Now that their question is answered, they'll have to find something else to worry about.

What that will be is hard to guess. Not only has the saloon come back, but there are gambling machines in every restaurant, gambling joints behind every clear stand, prostitutes swarming the streets, dope as easy to buy as chewing gum, brothels in every block, horse racing, peep-shows, gangsters and vigilantes filling the shoes of old-time rowdies. National lotteries expected daily, and, who knows? Municipal opium dens might come next. About the only thing left to bring back is horse cars.

Prosperity will come back, but a new and more sensible form of it. Future history books will record the return of prosperity as the second American revolution. They will read like this:

Knowing what fate they deserved and tortured by fears of its imminent return, the capitalists were driven out of their minds and went running through the night like self-appointed Paul Reveres, banging on doors and shouting, "The Reds are coming! The Reds are coming!" The occupants came running out in their nightgowns and slippers with the family shotgun asking, "Where are they? Where are they?" And a voice rose up among them shouting, "You are the Reds! You are the Reds!" At this they all took up the cry, "We are the Reds!" and turned their guns upon the capitalists whom they captured and punished by putting them to work tearing up bonds and stock certificates in tiny bits to be used as confetti at Red demonstrations.

Then they broke all the fundamental rules of human nature by establishing a workers' and farmers' government and never again were there any periodic BREAKDOWNS.

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A Torgsin Order will be highly appreciated by your relatives in the Soviet Union.

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General Representative U.S.A. AMTORG, 261 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Pettis Perry Calls For United Protests For Class Prisoners

This is the broadest kind of a call for a united front for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Ernst Thaelmann, a call upon the Negro people to join in this fight. Every time a telegram or a resolution is sent protesting

Ernst Thaelmann



Demand His Safety

against the Scottsboro case, one must be sent protesting against the Thaelmann frame-up. When we think of the increased number of lynchings of the Negro people in America, certainly no one will think the two cases are separate. I want to remind the Negro people that when Mother Wright and Gerald Lewis Engdahl, late national secretary of the International Labor Defense, were touring Europe in 1932, the United States government sent a message that Mother Wright and Engdahl not be allowed to speak in Germany. But because of the mighty protests and revolutionary struggle organized by Ernst Thaelmann, Dimitroff and other leaders of the Communist Party, the German government was forced to grant them the right to speak.

Such solidarity is the only thing that will smash the bloody Hitler terror of Germany.

STATEMENT ISSUED FROM THE Sacramento city jail where he is confined for speaking in Plaza Park, Saturday night, October 27, 1934.

CAL. ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Anita Whitney, controller, 13,139
 Archie Brown, Treasurer, 4,390
 Archie Carson, Congressman, 4th District, 1,683
 Alex. Noral, Congressman, 5th District, 3,645
 Jack Olsen, state senator, 5,348
 Karl Hama, Assemblyman, 278
 Leo Laramie, Assemblyman, 506
 Gustave Dahlin, Assemblyman, 372
 Edward Harris, Assemblyman, 659

On the basis of this the San Francisco vote for Darcy should exceed 1,100 votes, Perry, 1,900 votes, Ashe, 8300 votes, Whitney, 18,500 votes, Brown, 6200 votes, Carson, 2300 votes and Noral, 5000 votes.

No figures of the write in campaigns, including that for Pat Chambers for U. S. Senator are available and will not be for some days.

All sections are urged to send in their returns at once for publication. This particularly applies to Oakland, from which city no reports have been yet received.

Monterey County—92 precincts complete:

Darcy 40
 Perry 138
 Ashe 257
 Whitney 495
 Brown 126
 Chambers 13

Santa Barbara County—123 precincts:

Darcy 52
 Perry 121
 Ashe 334
 Whitney 628
 Brown 178

Palo Alto-Stratford—23 precincts:

Darcy 22
 Perry 28
 Whitney 443
 Brown 83

Caspar, Calif., Total vote 169:

Darcy 8
 Perry 10
 Ashe 10
 Whitney 9
 Brown 6
 Chambers 6

Butte County:

Darcy 26
 Perry 25
 Ashe 139
 Whitney 794
 Brown 107

Martinez, Contra Costa County—15 precincts:

Darcy 5
 Perry 13
 Ashe 63
 Whitney 132
 Brown 28
 Garcia (State Bd. of Equalization) 181
 Orr (Assembly) 126

Pittsburg—incomplete—14 precincts:

Darcy 5
 Perry 13
 Ashe 60
 Whitney 129

Students Fight Campus Fascism

Nationwide Fight To Reinstate Five

The following statement was broadcast last Thursday by Celeste Strack one of the five students who was suspended from the University of California at Los Angeles. Miss Strack was one of the leading students in the university, being a national inter-collegiate debater and having the highest scholarship ratings. The other four students were equally prominent.

The broadcast was under the auspices of the National Students League.

The suspension last week of five UCLA students, including myself, came as the climax to a series of clashes begun several years ago, between the students on one hand, and the administration on the other, over the question of student rights. Three events in particular sharpened the conflict this year and finally resulted in the suspensions.

Munitions Propaganda

In the first place, the Navy League proposed that UCLA sponsor an essay contest for all Southern California high schools on "Our Navy," and the administration accepted the suggestion. When the student Council learned of this, however, several members investigated the Navy League and found that it included many prominent munition manufacturers. Consequently the Council concluded that the League was largely a propaganda organization and presented the facts to the administration in such a way that the administration was compelled to refuse the contest.

The second difficulty arose in connection with the American Legion. On Armistice Day, it is customary for the Legion and UCLA jointly to arrange the football game and to share in the proceeds. Also, a detachment of ROTC is sent to parade with the Legion in the morning. This the Legion too, recognized that the Legion too was a propaganda organization and as such had no place on a university campus. Thereupon, the Council refused to cooperate either in the game or in sending the ROTC. Later the council was informed by the administration that it had no control over this year's arrangements, so it then voted never to cooperate in the future with the American Legion.

Both of these decisions were heartily supported by the National Student League, an organization which believes in active student struggle against war preparation and militaristic psychology; but both brought the Council into direct conflict with the wishes of the administration.

The Student Forum

The third conflict arose over the student open forum. At the instigation of various student groups, of which the National

MOONEY WRIT

(Continued from Page 1.)

San Quentin.

Supporting the motion now before the Supreme Court are 60 pages containing a history of the trial, evidence proving beyond a doubt the perjury of Witnesses McMan, McDonald, Nellie and Sledge. Admissions by the state that these witnesses were perjurers. The motion also shows that evidence then known by the district attorney showed that Mooney could not have been guilty of the 1915 Preparedness Day bombing, and that this evidence was deliberately suppressed by the attorney.

"Your petitioner most respectfully submits," says Mooney's counsel in their petition, "this case is a notorious throughout the civilized world as the Mooney case, stands as a reproach to the law of the land and to the courts of this country."

What the petition cannot say, but what the millions of workers all over the world know to be true is that Tom Mooney for 18 years has been sacrificed on the block of capitalist greed and that only mass protest which saved him from the gallows in 1917 now can wrest him from the bosses whose brand of justice practiced in California, the United States and all other imperialist countries, thus far has kept an innocent man in prison.

The sharpening of the crisis brings with it the sharpening of class lines. Thousands turned out to the funeral of Mother Mooney held in San Francisco several months ago, and millions are following Tom Mooney's petition to the Supreme Court. The issue is clear cut: the workers against the bosses and their system. No action in favor of Mooney will come out of the Supreme Court of the United States unless mass sentiment forces it.

Brown 41
 State Bd. of Equalization 108
 Chambers 2
 Orr (Assembly) 117

Eden Township, Hayward and vicinity—24 complete precincts out of 33:

Darcy 27
 Perry 39
 Ashe 171
 Whitney 85
 Garcia 290
 Chambers 11
 Lambert 58
 Bega (Assembly) 50
 Mooney (U. S. Senator written in) 1
 Gallagher (Attorney General written in) 2

The Iron Heel On Berkeley Campus

BERKELEY: OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 3, 1934

To Members of the Faculty:

This notice is being sent all members of the faculty who have classes beginning at 10:10 a.m. on Monday, November fifth.

It is rumored (and apparently on good authority) that a student strike is planned by a very small group of students to occur during the hour from 10:10 to 11:00 on Monday, November fifth.

Obviously any students who may wish to absent themselves from their classes at that time have the same right to do so as at any other time. On the other hand, instructors in charge should see that the attendance is taken and that in every case (save of course where a satisfactory excuse is given on the score of illness or the like) the absence is counted as unexcused.

It is reported that immediately before the beginning of the 10:10 o'clock class in a considerable number of the classrooms a student will rise and attempt to persuade the entire class to "walk out." This is a procedure which the University cannot tolerate. Interference of any kind with the work of the University must be suppressed. In the same way any efforts to disturb classes or make noise must be put down.

I am writing this letter to you for two purposes: (1) to warn you of what may occur on Monday morning, (2) to request you to be in the classroom at 10:10 a.m. sharp, if necessary dismissing your preceding class a few minutes early in order to accomplish this.

Any attempt on the part of any student, whether a member of the class or not, to make a speech should be prevented. You are responsible for the conduct of your class and the maintenance of order in it, and the University asks you to remember your responsibility in this connection.

In the event that a student does attempt to interfere in this manner I ask that if you recognize him (whether a member of your class or not) you transmit at once to me the name of the student and state exactly what his conduct has been.

In the event that there is disturbance during the class itself in the room or that there is noise in the halls, corridors, or roads in the vicinity of your classrooms, please telephone me at once in order that proper steps may be taken.

The University counts upon your cooperation in this manner.

Monroe E. Deutsch
 Vice-President and Provost

Photostat of order sent out by Provost Deutsch in an attempt which failed to break the protest strike of U. C. students at Berkeley a week ago.

Student League was one, the Council voted this semester to continue the Open Forum which had existed last year, and began consideration of concrete plans. Before a final plan was selected, however, John Burnside, student body president, was instructed by Provost Moore to prohibit any future discussions of a student forum. On October 24th, the Council met, and regarding Dr. Moore's ban, discussed plans for the forum, although a definite decision was postponed until after November 6th.

By this time it was apparent that the real issue between the students and the administration was student rights as typified in the student forum and the rights in the student body constitution.

Initiative Move

The following day, a group of students, including both National Student League members and those who were not members, gathered informally to discuss student body support of the student body constitution. This student body states that any group of students may circulate petitions to secure the signatures of ten

percent of the student body, requesting the Council to submit a certain matter to vote by the student body as a whole. In this case, we wanted to use the initiative to petition the Council to submit the Open Forum to vote by the student body. At this meeting an unofficial representative of Dr. Moore announced that if we attempted to use our constitutional right of initiative, these rights would be taken from us.

Threaten Arrest

The next day, an enlarged group met in the student council room to make a definite decision with regard to the petitions, although it was generally understood that we would delay action until after November 6th, so that the council would have time to act first. At this gathering, two police appeared, one in uniform and one in plain clothes—with the announced purpose of breaking up a Communist meeting. Further, they announced that any circulation of petitions would be met by arrests. As we had planned, however, we delayed

Suspended Student Exposes Denial of Rights

action until after November 6th.

Suspended Without Hearing

All this happened Friday. The next Monday, five students were suspended without warning or hearing. Sal Zsagari, Thomas Lambert, Mendel Leberman and John Burnside were charged with using their student body offices to help the National Student League destroy the University. I was charged with persistent violation of university regulations, including the holding of Communist meetings on its grounds.

Since then these charges have not been supported by evidence. Furthermore, in these charges, not one mention was made of the true cause of the suspension—namely the fight which the five of us were conducting with other students for student rights. Dr. Moore has consistently failed to deal with this issue and has devoted his energies to attacking the National Student League, of which the four boys are not members, but of which I have been an active member.

Why The Attacks

The attack has two objectives: to destroy the National Student League, and to crush the struggle for student rights. The connection between the four boys and myself was not the National Student League, but the fact that all five of us were fighting for student rights. This activity Dr. Moore wanted to end. He also wanted to smash the National Student League, because it is the one organization that constantly and effectively fights for and protects student interests. In attacking the National Student League, Dr. Moore knew that he was aiming his blows at the very heart of the struggle for student rights.

It is quite true that the National Student League will always be connected with student open forums, concrete student activity against war, effective struggle in the interest of the students. That is why it is the National Student League that is attacked, so that student rights may be crushed, and that is the reason the student body needs the National Student League. It is an organization which with their support, can fight the students battles and combat future suspensions or terror.

All those students or other individuals interested in the fight for reinstatement and student rights, are urged to support this struggle, in any way possible. We especially need funds to acquaint the public with the facts. Send all contributions to the National Student League, 257 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Room 205.

ARMISTICE DAY IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1.)

France in the face of a rearming Germany," as the generals and munition makers phrase it.

In other sections of Paris, notably St. Denis section of the working class militants, antiwar and fascism demonstrations were held. Thousands of Communists and Socialists marched from the Bastille Square to the Place de la Nation singing the "Internationale" and took an oath "affirming the inviolability of our rights, declaring our desire for peace, and swearing to defend our liberties."

In one place fascists fired on the workers and a gunfight lasting several minutes occurred.

Fight in Vienna

In Vienna more than 1,000 Communists and Socialists were arrested in police raids, when revolutionary posters appeared on the streets threatening a general strike would be called today if it were not observed as a national holiday. It is the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the former republic. The Communist-Socialist united front is holding plebiscite demonstrations demanding a national vote to show the overwhelming demand of the workers and peasants for an end of the fascist dictatorship. Street fighting occurred in several parts of the city as police attacked meetings.

ROOSEVELT CUTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Jersey, New York City: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; George M. Harrison, grand president Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Cincinnati.

Paul Scharenberg, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco; Henry Ohl Jr., president Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Belle Sherwin, former president National League of Women Voters, Washington; Grace Abbott, University of Chicago; Raymond Moley, editor of Today and former Assistant Secretary of State; Paul Kellogg, editor of the Survey, New York City; George H. Nordan, chairman Fraternal Order of Eagles, St. Paul.

George Perry, president International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America; Josephine Roche, president Rocky Mountain Hill Company, Denver, Colo.; John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire, and Louis J. Tabler, master, National Grange, Cleveland.

Robert Whitaker to Speak Against C. S. Frame-ups

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Exposing the anti-labor Criminal Syndicalism law and the attempt in Sacramento to frame eighteen workers to 84 years in the penitentiary for no other "crime" than organizing the workers to fight for better conditions, Robert Whitaker will speak over radio KTAB Wednesday night, Nov. 21.

The broadcast will be from 9:45 to 10 p.m. and all workers and sympathizers are urged to listen in and get their friends to do so.

Whitaker is well known for the active part he has taken in the fight for Mooney's freedom as well as against attacks on workers' rights.

Tomato Packers In Moor Park Strike Win 12% Increase

MOOR PARK, Calif., Nov. 9.—The packing shed of the Randolph Marketing Company here was paying four cents a crate for packing tomatoes, when most other sheds were paying five cents. It was paying the sorters 3 1/2 cents per hour.

At the same time this company was collecting from the small farmers 38 cents a box for packing their tomatoes. This is the same price they charged the small farmers when the workers got higher wages—56 cents a crate for packers and 50 cents an hour for sorters. In other words the big packing company is living better and better off the backs of the toilers—the workers and farmers.

The men weren't very much accustomed to organization, but before the season was over we managed to get enough solidarity to call a halt to the work and demand 5 cents a crate. We won 4 1/2 cents, a half-cent increase.

—Worker Correspondent.

WESTERN WORKER

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 3 Months, 60 cents.
 UNION LABEL
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WHERE TO GO...

Organizations! Get big crowds to your affairs. Advertise them here. New rates—7c a line, in advance!

San Francisco

OPEN HOUSE, Saturday, Nov. 17th, 8 p.m. Music, entertainment, refreshments. House warming in new, permanent location of the Workers' School, 463 Hayes St., near Octavia. Everybody welcome. Admission 10 cents.

REMEMBER THE DATE—Costume Ball, given by McNamara (Russian) Branch of I.L.D., Saturday, Nov. 17, 8 p.m., at Corinthian Hall, 245 Valencia Street, between 14th and 15th. Russian cats, fine program, valuable prizes for original costumes. Admission 25c.

Los Angeles

ARE YOU GOING EAST with your car? Write comrade wishing to go. Joseph Brooks, care of Cultural Center, 230 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

DR. LEON KLEIN

DENTIST
 1306 Fillmore St.
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 Special Reduction For Party Members and Sympathizers

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Increase Your Recruiting! Many EPIC Workers Ready To Join!

The first part of the Communist Party recruiting drive ends next Thursday, Nov. 15. So far, judging by the dues payments for the five weeks of October, only their quotas: In San Francisco, the Downtown Section is the only section which has gone over the top. Outside sections completing their quotas are Contra Costa, with 66 dues payments in October and a quota of 65; San Mateo who achieved 50 dues paying members in October, with a quota of 15; and Merced, whose dues payments for October were 20, with a quota of exactly 20.

This is really serious. With 27 sections in District 13, only four of them have so far made their quotas, and there are only six days left before the completion of the first part of the drive. Besides this alarming fact, the first week of November does not show any improvement. During the first week in November, the following sections recruited new members: Sacramento, San Mateo, North Beach, San Diego, San Bernardino and Monterey. The total for this first week for all the sections is only 18 recruits.

We will never build a mass party unless we get busy with our contacts. Now is the time to cap-

italize on election results. Talk to the disappointed Sinclairites among your friends, and point out to them the necessity of IMMEDIATE action. Explain to them that unless they are organized into a fighting militant party, the Communist Party, the next four years will be years of increased suffering and misery under Merriam. Sinclair made them believe that they could vote him into office, and improve their conditions simply by using the ballot. They know by now the fallacy of that theory. Already many are coming into the party in and around Los Angeles.

Each section should in the next week get out a recruiting leaflet, explaining the significance of the election results. At the bottom of this leaflet there should be an application blank, similar to the one below, asking workers to sign and send it in to the headquarters address, which should be given. BE SURE TO DO THIS IMMEDIATELY! Then write in and tell us what results you had. Within the next six days, let us have a steady stream of recruits from the shops, concentration industries, the trade unions and the mass organizations. BUT IT TAKES WORK, SO GET BUSY.

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.,
 37 Grove Street,
 San Francisco, Calif.

[] I want more information about the Party.

[] I want to join the Party.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

8th Annual
International Labor Defense
CONCERT
 NOVEMBER 18, 8 P. M.

ANGELO HERNDON
 Speaker

MASON THEATER
 127 S. Broadway

Alexander Borisoff, Cellist
 Freiheit Mandolin Children's Orchestra
 Scottsboro Play, by Workers' Laboratory Theater
 —and other entertainment.

ELLEN AGRIS OF S. F. Leads Western Worker Contest

Ellen Agris of San Francisco has turned in 6 more subscriptions, giving her an additional 8 points in the contest for the free trip to the Soviet Union. She now has a total of 33 points. Jack Spratt of San Francisco has turned in 3 one-year subscriptions, which gives him a total of 6 points.

The first two sub-getters turning in a total of 500 points in 6-month or 1-year subs get a free tour in the Soviet Union.

Are there any workers in other sections who would like to be in the RED SQUARE on May 1st? Write the Western Worker for sub blanks and information on this subscription contest.

Getting subscriptions to the Western Worker will be easier now that one issue a week is six pages. And by January 1st we want a six-page paper every issue.

It takes work to build a workers' paper. Get subs. And build sales routes for the distribution of bigger bundle orders.

WESTERN WORKER,
 37 Grove St.,
 San Francisco, Calif.

Enclosed please find:

\$2.00, 1 year — \$1.00, 6 months — 60c for 3 months, for my subscription.

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Editorial Column

Armistice Day Shows War Danger

Armistice Day, sixteen years after the "War To End War," is marked with the usual flow of jingo and chauvinist speeches. But never before has there been so much and so obvious preparation for war.

The United States fleet, just returned to the Pacific, announced that early in the year it will hold grand fleet maneuvers in the North Pacific, near Alaska, and the closest they have yet been held to Japan and the Soviet Union. The Japanese fleet is at present holding their maneuvers in the sector north of the Philippines. At the same time reports tell of the infiltration of thousands of Japanese reserve officers into the Fukien province of China.

In London the naval disarmament conference is obviously unable to come to any agreement. And Europe is so much an armed camp that every incident is seized upon by the capitalist press to compare to the outbreak of war in 1914. The recent assassination of the King of Yugoslavia was one such incident, sending the yellow press into a hysteria. War, however, did not come of it. Not that the rivalries and interests were not even greater than in 1914. But each capitalist country is forced to hold itself in abeyance so long as it possibly can. Not because its rulers want peace more than profits, but because it knows that a major war will inevitably end in the overthrow of those rulers by the revolutionary working class.

In Paris, and Lille, main industrial city of France, the day was marked with big demonstrations against war and fascism. In European countries the United Front of Communist and Socialist workers is showing the way to organize the workers against war. In the United States that same strength must be mobilized along the program outlined by the Second Congress Against War and Fascism in Chicago. Get in touch with the nearest branch of the American League and join this fight.

Socialist workers, force your leaders in your local to join with the Communists in this struggle while there is still a full chance to rally the organized strength of the whole working class on this issue.

Two Results Of The Election

Two salient features stand out in the recent elections. First is the fact that again it has been proven, in the theft of votes from Upton Sinclair by the Merriam gang and the myriad tricks used to cut down the Communist vote, that the capitalist rulers drop their pretense of democracy when desperate. Even a capitalist candidate such as Sinclair could not get a square count, and the mass of supporters who voted for a change from Merriam rule and, they sincerely thought, for improved conditions, found themselves robbed. These workers, however, as they realize why they lost, will continue their fight. Already many are joining the Communist Party in Southern California, awakened by the experience they just had at the polls.

The vote was, as well, a huge protest against Merriam and the big-business rule by force he stands for. Under the wave was drowned the immediate political aspirations of the shyster, McAllister in Sacramento, whose attempt to railroad eighteen workers to prison under the infamous Criminal Syndicalism law resulted in his defeat at the polls by an enraged working class. In San Jose, the Lynch sheriff, Emig, equally hated for his attacks on the workers of Santa Clara Valley, was kicked out of office.

And now, so great has been the protest, that even in Washington, within five days of the votes being counted, the Supreme Court has ordered a hearing for Mooney. For eighteen years he could rot in jail for all that they cared. But when the thunder of that huge protest vote was heard, the bosses knew they must pretend to do something.

This legal victory, however, is nowhere near enough. The pledge to Mother Mooney, "We'll finish your fight!" which found its echo at the polls, must now take the form of increased demands on Governor Merriam and the U. S. Supreme Court that Mooney be freed. Act at once.

National Deficit Not From Relief

Official figures just released from Washington declare that Federal expenditures under the twenty months of the New Deal were nearly eleven billion, which include \$5,616,225,120 "for relief."

That last is a big figure, and had it gone into real relief, such as the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill would provide, would mean something.

The "relief" expenditures roughly can be divided into three classes—surplus food, Public Works, and the CWA and SERA. Of the first, it was obvious from the kind of rotten food provided that the stomachs of the unemployed were no concern of the administration, and the slaughtering of some six million hogs to take them off the market and so keep prices and profits secure was the real object. The CWA and SERA, where it was not pure waste, was utilized for projects which materially increased the value of privately owned properties or for building of roads of military value, work on fortifications, etc., to augment the huge appropriations already given the army. The San Francisco Presidio got all it wanted from this source.

Under the PWA, camouflaged as relief by providing jobs, the biggest peacetime naval construction program was launched. That five billion was not spent to give relief.

Hungry workers can not clothe themselves with roads, or eat battalions.

Actually, of the huge expenditures, which the working class pays for both directly and indirectly, less than 10 cents out of a dollar reaches them. The rest goes for trying to bolster dying capitalism, through bank loans, etc., as well as the means outlined above.

Workers' organizations! Back the fight for the Workers' Bill (HR 7598).

Elect delegates to the National Conference of Unemployed in Washington and demand all war funds for the unemployed!

BONUS MARCH TO REACH WASH. ON JANUARY 10

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Preparations are being made for a nationwide bonus march to reach Washington Jan. 10. The march was called by the Veterans' Rank and File Committee on Oct. 22, as a result of reports by committee members indicating national support for this movement and for the Three Point Program adopted at the Rank and File convention last May. The program calls for the immediate payment of the balance due on adjusted Compensation Certificates, repeal of the Economy Act cutting down payments to disabled veterans, and passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, HR 7598.

The results of the decision to hold a bonus march were seen at the American Legion convention at Miami. Although President Roosevelt tried to keep the veterans from advocating a bonus, and the leaders of the Legion tried to keep the question off the floor, a demand for the bonus was passed by an overwhelming vote. As the leadership of the Legion at present is in the hands of the most reactionary element, this shows the terrific pressure of the rank and file on the Fear of what a militant rank

BALLOTS WERE STOLEN IN THE ELECTION NOV. 6

In the next issue of the Western Worker, out next Friday, will be an article on the facts and the meaning of the stealing of votes in the recent election by the machine at present in power.

and file movement could do induced the American Legion leaders to come out for the bonus. They expect to take away from the rank and file the leadership in the fight for the bonus and in congress sabotage the whole business, giving the veterans the raw end of the deal.

The Rank and File Committee is calling for a united front of all veterans' organizations on this issue. Such a united front can be based only on "all veterans' organizations uniting and adopting a common program without discrimination as to race, color, or creed, organizational or political affiliations." It is not enough merely to pass a resolution advocating the bonus. "Unless a plan of action for carrying out such resolution is adopted, the bonus question will again become a political football with the veterans receiving the raw end of the deal."

The Meanest Order of All

DEPA Form 272

EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
HEALTH, SAFETY AND INSURANCE DIVISION

ASSIGNED TO _____
PROJECT NO. _____

PHYSICAL RECORD

Instructions—The following information is required in order to permit the assignment of employees to work best suited to their particular physical condition.—Every SERA worker is required to complete and file this form with the Placement or Personnel Office.—If employee is already working, this form must be completed and delivered to the paymaster upon receipt of next pay check.—Every question must be answered and explanation made where necessary.—If insufficient space, use reverse side.

STATEMENTS

1. Name (please print) _____ Identification No. _____

2. Address _____ (City or Town) _____

3. Regular occupation or trade _____ Work now doing? _____

4. How long so engaged? _____ Does the performance of your present duties endanger the life or health of yourself or others? _____ If so, why? _____

4. Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____ Sex _____ Color _____

5. Have you ever had or suffered from any complaint or injury listed below, or have you ever consulted a physician, or practitioner, or received treatment for any complaint or injury as follows:

(a) Of the brain or nervous system (insanity, fits, paralysis, shell shock, spinal disease, delirium tremens, sunstroke, etc.)? _____

(b) Of the nose, throat or lungs (consumption, asthma, habitual cough, pleurisy, etc.)? _____

(c) Of the heart or blood vessels (fainting spells, varicose veins, hardening of arteries, heart trouble, etc.)? _____

(d) Of the digestive organs (flatula, piles, ulcer, etc.)? _____

(e) Of the urinary or genital organs (disease of kidneys, or bladder, diabetes, or gonorrhea)? _____

(f) Of other ailments or injuries such as, dropsy, cancer, tumor, syphilis, tuberculosis of any part of the body, arthritis, rheumatism, etc.? _____

(g) Of sight or hearing, color blindness, lameness, loss of limb or speech, or loss (50% or more), of hearing or sight? _____

6. Are you ruptured or do you have an apparent incomplete rupture? _____

7. Are you now suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or ailment? _____

8. Are you knowingly susceptible to poison oak infection? _____

9. Are you now or have you ever suffered any other disease, injury, or impairment which would prevent or impair you from performing ordinary labor, or if injured or exposed, would cause a recurrence or impede recovery from an industrial accident or disease? _____

10. If any of the above questions answered "yes," explain fully, specify each ailment, condition or injury, giving number of attacks, dates, duration, severity and results. _____

11. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That the above statements are true and correct in every particular.

(a) In the event that I become disabled, or suffer death, while engaged as a worker on a SERA project, by reason of accident, or disease, and it later develops that a known pre-existing physical condition, not revealed in the above statements of facts, contributed either directly, or indirectly to my disablement, or death, as aforesaid, I hereby release the State Emergency Relief Administration, from any and all obligations, or claims, for death or disability benefit payments, which may be ordinarily provided by the Emergency Relief Administration, either to myself, my dependents or heirs.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19____

Witness: _____

Address _____

Statement all SERA workers must sign before they can work, preventing them from recovering anything in the event of death or accident due the fault of others—such as the murderous order to light fire in Griffith Park a year ago when scores of workers were burned alive. The accident rate on these SERA jobs is great, due to speed-up, in many cases, of workers unaccustomed to the jobs they are given.

Moscow Subway Nears Completion!

First Trial Train Is Operated In October

By JOHN HUNT

On Oct. 15 of this year the first experimental train was operated in the Moscow subway. That a subway should be built in Moscow, in a country which not so many years ago was the most backward in Europe, requires an explanation.

Californians, at least before the general collapse of our economic system in 1929, were accustomed to think of their state as a boom state, which was unequalled for rapidity of growth. Any record which Los Angeles may have set, however, has been dwarfed by the growth of Moscow in the last few years.

Before the World War Moscow had about 1,700,000 people. The war, followed by revolution and the subsequent civil war and intervention of capitalist countries against the Soviet Union, cut its population so that the prewar level was reached only about 1927. By this time the Soviet Union could embark on a program of expansion made possible by planned economy. As a result, in seven years Moscow added 2,000,000 to its population. No other city in history ever experienced such rapid growth. No other city ever saw such feverish construction of factories, schools, houses, clubs, street railways, and the other necessities of a large city.

* Need of Subway.

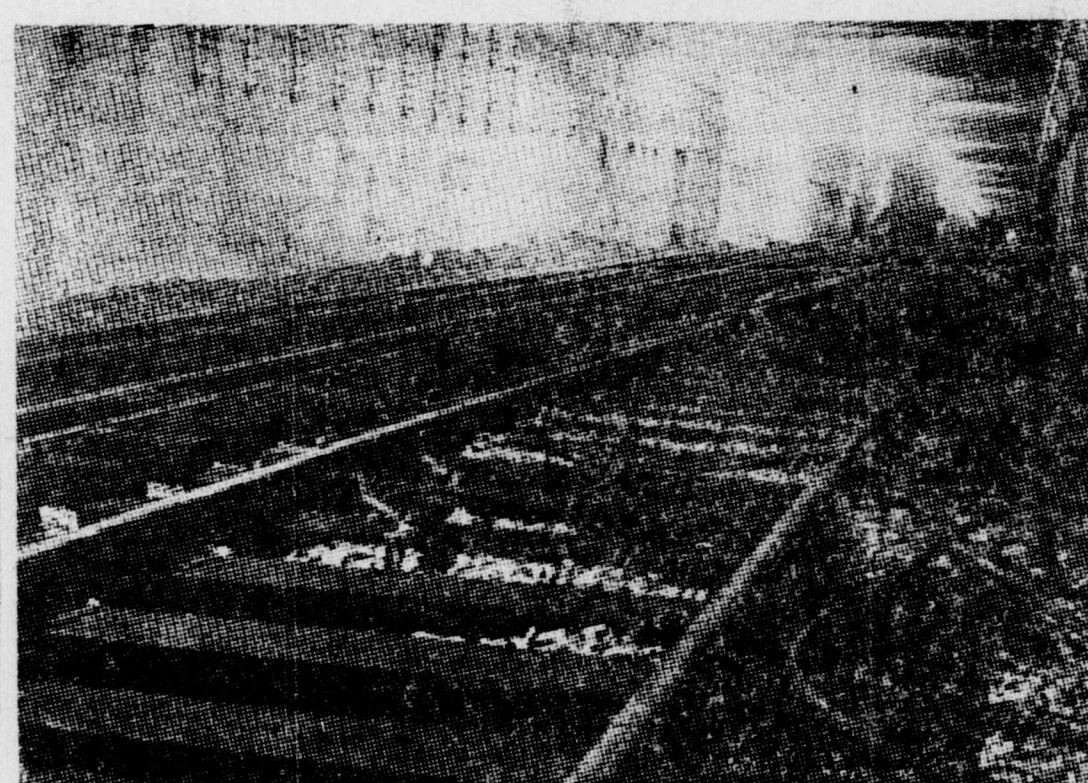
One result of Moscow's growth was that the street car system was taxed beyond its capacity. Over four million persons each day ride on street cars through narrow crooked streets designed in the middle ages. Consequently the only solution to the traffic problem was to build a deep underground railway system, which could avoid these narrow crooked streets which hampered Moscow's surface traffic.

Preparations for building a subway were begun at the end of 1931. Construction was started in a small way in 1933, but only with 1934 did the real work get going. The first line to be built was seven and a half miles long. This would stretch from the Ferry Building in San Francisco out to Market St. to Fulton St. and thence out alongside Golden Gate Park to the ocean and half a mile into the ocean. This was only the first of a series of subways which would radiate outwards like the spokes of a wheel.

* Underground Rivers.

The difficulties to be encountered were enormous. In the first place there was a total lack of experience. Skilled workers were at a premium, so a staff had to be trained. Equipment was lacking, but was gradually acquired as the construction proceeded. Very annoying were the underground rivers and beds of quick-

Where Once Were Beds of Quicksand



Part of the subway completed ahead of schedule by enthusiastic volunteers who gave up their "Sunday" to help on the job.

sand encountered. When possible, the water was pumped out. In places caissons were used, and the men had to work under compressed air which held back the water. In places the soil had to be solidified. This was done either by cementing or freezing the soil.

In spite of these difficulties, the main portion of the subway is completed and only the finishing touches are needed to prepare it for full operation in January. Some 2,700,000 cubic yards of dirt had to be excavated, over 900,000 cubic yards of concrete laid. The trains which will run in the subway were built by the Dynamo factory in Moscow and all the equipment was made in the Soviet Union.

* Special Ventilators.

As designed, the subway will be the finest in the world. The eight-car trains will be the most comfortable possible, and the tunnel will be unique among subways in being ventilated by powerful electric fans. The stations, over 500 feet long and decorated in marble, will be connected with the streets by means of moving stairways or escalators.

The subway is not something apart from the life of the average

Moscowite. It belongs to him, and he is doing his bit towards building it. Each factory or district of Moscow has taken part in subventions to build the subway, or days in which the workers give up their day off to volunteer their work towards accomplishing something useful to all.

Moscow, with one difficult job accomplished, does not rest on its laurels after the American fashion, but as a matter of course applies the knowledge and experience gained in one job towards the accomplishment of a still more difficult job, to the end that men shall not rust for lack of employment and machinery for lack of use. Although the first subway is still unfinished, construction of the second is under way.

* Second Subway.

This second section will consist of four more spokes in the wheel of the subway system. It will be nearly double the length of the first system, about twelve and a half miles, and will take four years to build. Already 900 out of 120 shafts have been sunk from which to carry on tunneling operations.

When the subway was started

Construction Of the Second Subway Begun

there was no equipment to use. This has been acquired. Instead of the tremendous quantity of hand labor needed for the first subway, the work will be done more efficiently and cheaply by machinery, and the excess of labor thus made available can be applied to the construction of houses and schools, which is held up by the scarcity of workers. Steel sheets, machines which exactly fill the tunnel being dug, are pushed along as the digging proceeds, and leave behind them a finished tunnel. Foreign specialists predicted that with them the Soviet workers would be able to complete 7 meters a day. Actually they have completed 2.8 meters a day. Instead of lining the tunnel with concrete, iron tubing will be used, lowering the cost and ensuring that the subway, which in places has to run through underground rivers and streams, will be dry.

Construction of subways will continue as long as the need for them exists, until Moscow has the best system of transportation in the world. In six years some twenty miles of subways will be built. To realize what this means Moscow can be compared with San Francisco. For decades a subway up Market St. has been talked about, but never built. Each year Moscow will build the equivalent of a subway along Market St. from the Ferry Building to the Twin Peaks. Later the speed of construction will be increased.

San Francisco has all the physical requirements necessary to build a subway. Both men and machinery are available. No other great amount of construction is urgently needed as in Moscow. But the capitalist system does not and can not utilize these resources. Only in the land of Socialism are labor and machinery used to their full extent to supply the needs of the people.

The construction of the Socialist state proceeds at an ever-accelerating pace, as more and more achievements add to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Not the least of these is the Moscow subway.

ONLY MASS ACTION WILL WIN RELIEF FOR SEAMEN

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—Dear comrades—Here is my opinion on poorly organized groups and groups of no unity.

In Los Angeles when you are forced to ask charity, there are many strings attached. If you are single and able-bodied your choice is either a labor camp at \$5 a month, beans and a horse blanket, or no charity. Me being crippled, after several hours of waiting and questioning I was given a bed in a flop house, two men in a room and two 14 cent meals to carry me through the next day.

But in San Pedro things are a lot different since the showing the seamen made against the exploiters. This is nothing to brag about, but it shows they have given very much more consideration to marine workers, as much as the NRA hated to do it. The seaman in San Pedro comes in three times a day and gets his meals, no questions asked. His food is a lot better than Luckenbach or Haywine, etc., has ever

put out when they were working. They have a big shower room and lots of bunk houses, and are not asked to hit a lick of work.

The NRA can stand the pressure of feeding a lot more seamen in L. A. and San Pedro, and in case of trouble we will need a lot more mass pressure.

Comradely yours,
A seaman who was used for a baseball within the walls of the Pedro jail by the Red Squad.

* What About the Screen Writers' Guild?

The Screen Writers' Guild, composed of scenario writers, was organized a few months before the Actors' Guild. In its early beginnings this group rapidly forged ahead to a strike movement, only to be sabotaged by factionalism, with a so-called liberal group tearing its solidarity apart with charges of radicalism directed at the leaders of the Guild. Since then the Guild has been coddling its membership

with promises of a code arrangement that would benefit the writers. Thus far the producers have evaded meeting the Guild board and unless some radical action is taken along parallel lines to the Actors' Guild, it is feared the organization will disintegrate and pass out of existence.

Before the strike of 1933 the workers of Hollywood were well on the way to a closed shop in the studios. The strike was a miserable exhibition lacking any sort of militant leadership, and with the help of the A. F. of L. who prevented the workers from picketing, the struggle collapsed and with it some of the country's strongest unions. Today studio workers are for the most part unorganized. While there are a few unions, notably the I.B.E.W., an A. F. of L. union that virtually broke the strike by setting up a "jurisdictional" dispute and then supplying scabs to the studios, they are merely dues-collecting agencies offering

little in protection to their members. Only one organization is fighting to re-organize the workers and to meet the speed-up methods and the wages the men are facing. It is the Motion Picture Workers' Industrial Union, organized but eight months ago and already showing rapid growth. Militant and uncompromising, it has already in its short life been victorious in gaining wage increases for several machine shops.

Observing the present situation of organized labor in Hollywood the closed shop seems far from a reality. But if these newer organizations learn from the mistakes of the past, set up militant leadership and provide rank-and-file control, the future for organized labor in Hollywood seems indeed bright. But the movie actors must be warned of the dangers confronting them organized as they are under aegis of the American Federation of Labor. The friendship of the racketeering heads is well known, and as an organization honestly intending to benefit its membership it should be aware of the enemies within its own camp. Failing or paying little attention to this warning, the actors will suffer the same fate they have experienced before.

* Closed Shop II—

* Lack of Organization Among Workers.

Before the strike of 1933 the workers of Hollywood were well on the way to a closed shop in the studios. The strike was a miserable exhibition lacking any sort of militant leadership, and with the help of the A. F. of L. who prevented the workers from picketing, the struggle collapsed and with it some of the country's strongest unions. Today studio workers are for the most part unorganized. While there are a few unions, notably the I.B.E.W., an A. F. of L. union that virtually broke the strike by setting up a "jurisdictional" dispute and then supplying scabs to the studios, they are merely dues-collecting agencies offering

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Screen Actors' Guild Re-Organizes As Labor Union

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"THE CHINESE MUST GO"—Forward!

By D. LEE

Throughout five-sixths of China practically all the peasants till lands, all or part of which are owned by big landowners. One half to 60 per cent of the crop goes to the landlord, and out of the remainder heavy taxes must be paid to the Kuomintang government and to their generals.

In the spring, when the crop must be planted, the poor peasants have nothing to live on and must borrow from the landlords. The peasants borrow rice, but the debt is entered in dollars and heavy interest charges are added. At this time of the year, prices are high. Once a year, all debts must be settled, and this comes after the harvest, when prices are low. The peasant who cannot pay his debts loses his land, and in this way the rich landlords become richer, while more and more of the peasants are reduced to complete tenant farming or to agricultural laborers.

Similar conditions have long been familiar in the United States, to the share croppers in the south, and are becoming increasingly familiar to farmers throughout this country as foreclosures mount and tenancy increases.

This was, until recently, the situation throughout China, and is still the situation in Kuomintang China. In the one-sixth of China which is already under Chinese Soviet rule, however, these conditions have been completely abolished.

* How Chinese Soviets Do It.

Wherever the Chinese Soviets have been established, wherever the Red Army enters to extend the revolution, the first act is to throw open the jails and release those heroic workers who have braved torture to carry on revolutionary work. These prisoners are Communists. The second act is to burn all the records of ownership and debt.

The constitution of the Chinese Soviet Republic provides: "In setting before itself the task of abolishing feudalism and radically improving the standard of living of the peasants the Soviet Government of China shall pass a land law, shall order the confiscation of the land of the landlords and its distribution among the poor and middle peasants, with a view toward the ultimate nationalization of the land."

* Whose Land Is Confiscated?

The land law was promptly passed by the First Congress of Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Red Army Deputies. It provides that "all lands of the feudal lords and the landlords, the militarists and the tukhars (landowners who are also usurers), gentry and other big private landowners, shall be subject to confiscation without any compensation."

These lands, together with all public lands, the lands of religious institutions and of counter-revolutionary leaders, must "without fail, be delivered into the possession of the peasants by the Soviet government."

* Who Gets the Land?

"The Soviets must distribute the confiscated lands among the poor and middle peasants."

The land is required to be distributed on the basis of either the standard of consumption, that is, the size of the family, or the standard of labor, the relative capacity to work, according to local conditions. The Soviets are directed to choose the method most advantageous to the poor and middle peasants.

"However, the local Soviet Governments shall on no account carry out this measure by force, as an order issued by higher authorities, but shall explain its principle to the peasantry from every angle. This measure may be put into operation

only with the direct support of the basic masses of the peasantry."

"Agricultural laborers, coolies and toiling peasants shall enjoy equal rights to land allotments, irrespective of sex. Independent workers who are living in the villages and who have lost their previous work shall likewise be entitled to a share of the land, subject to the consent of the peasant masses. Aged persons, orphans and widows, who are themselves unable to work and who have no relatives on whom to be dependent, must be given social relief by the Soviet Government, or, alternatively, provision shall be made to insure the cultivation on their behalf of the allocation of land to which they are entitled."

"Each Red Army man must be given a plot of land, and the Soviet government must see to it that his land is tilled."

* How Does It Work?

The capitalists would have us believe, as their Kuomintang lackeys would have the Chinese masses believe, that this is chaos, that it is banditry. To their thick skulls there is no law, except the laws to protect their property, and no order except the order of oppressors. But the Chinese workers and peasants think differently. The example of the Chinese Soviets has inspired a commission of Kuomintang "experts" into the Soviet area, to compare conditions there with Kuomintang China. They reported what millions of the Chinese masses already knew: that the standard of living was much better, the yield of the land much higher, the taxes much lower in the Soviet and surrounding partisan districts than in neighboring Kuomintang districts. The butcher Chiang issued a decree, with many pages of flowery phrases, explaining that the sixth campaign would be nineteenth political and one-tenth military.

After the defeat of his fifth military campaign against the Soviets Chiang Kai Shek realized that arms alone can never defeat the Soviets and decided to extend demagoguery. He sent a commission of Kuomintang "experts" into the Soviet area, to compare conditions there with Kuomintang China. They reported what millions of the Chinese masses already knew: that the standard of living was much better, the yield of the land much higher, the taxes much lower in the Soviet and surrounding partisan districts than in neighboring Kuomintang districts. The butcher Chiang issued a decree, with many pages of flowery phrases, explaining that the sixth campaign would be nineteenth political and one-tenth military.

The net result of this decree, on the political side, was an increase in taxes. On the military side, the one-tenth of the campaign was represented by an army of one million, armed by the best equipment which the militarists and French imperialism could supply, in addition to several hundred planes, amply supplied with American bombs and manned by American bombing pilots. This army was trained and its military strategy is planned by the Nazi German generals.

* Partisans Support

But the Chinese masses understand the Kuomintang, Chiang Kai-Shek and his imperialist masters too well. They continue to disrupt the white army in the rear; whole populations continue to rise in support of the Red Army, which arms itself with captured guns, because it has no other source of supply. As the sixth campaign moves to its collapse, Chiang is forced to postpone the Kuomintang congress called to report his "victory," and the Red Army advances, spreading the revolution. The million Chinese armed to crush the Chinese Soviets are becoming a spectre to haunt Chiang. In each campaign the Red Army has grown, and tens of thousands of Chiang's soldiers have gone over and helped it grow. The sixth campaign promises to fulfill the Soviet slogan: A Red Army of One Million!